The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Minnesota Bill Read a Second Time in the Senate—Probable Passage of Mr. Quitman's Volunteer Bill—Mr. Clark's Speech—Col. Johnston made a Brigadier-General, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota will evidently pass the Senate promptly, without material objection.

Mr. CLARK'S speech on Kansas in the House, to-day, was listened to with marked attention. It was able and ingenious, showing how a Democrat may vote against Lecompton without losing his party position. It is understood that the amendment, without which he refuses to vote for the bill, is one referring the Constitution back to the people for their ratification at a fair election.

The prevailing opinion is, that the Senate will pass the House Volunteer bill now without material amendment. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Col JOHNSON, commanding the Utah Expedition as Brigadier-general.

The House was so much interested in the speech of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, to-day, that they gave unanimous consent to continue his remarks beyond the hour.

The amendments of the Senate Committee on military affairs to the House Volunteer bill, are comparatively unimportant as to its general features, but affect the Quarter-master's department. There is little or no doubt of its passage.

All the speeches in the House yesterday and to-day were read from manuscript.

The President has directed the Secretary of the Navy to place on file the applications from naval officers affected by the action of the Retiring Board, for reinstatement. They will be considered in order as filed for six weeks or two months to come.

The Turkish Admiral and suite are dining with the President this evening.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. SEWARD presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in opposition to Lecompton. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD quoted the remarks of the Duke of ARGYLE at the banquet given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, denying the truth of the opinion that the British Government is tending towards the reestablishment of Slavery.

Mr. WILSON presented a bill to facilitate communication with the army of Utah, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to contract for the extension or use of the American Electric Magnetic Telegraph from the frontier of Missouri or Iowa to such Western military posts as is necessary for the public service; and be further authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $500,000 to carry into execution the purpose of this act.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed.

The presiding officer presented a communication from the Postmaster-General, in compliance with a resolution, stating the expense of the separating and distributing offices to be $68,000

PETITIONS PRESENTED

By Mr. SEWARD, from the citizens of Minden, in favor of giving pensions to the soldiers of 1812.

From Mr. O. BERRE, for aid to publish an analysis of American law.

From the citizens of New-York, for a general relief law.

From Mr. WHITNEY, of the Navy, to amend the Pension Bounty laws.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE, from citizens of Michigan, for a General Relief law.

By Mr. SLIDELL, from merchants of New-Orleans against a Lighthouse Board.

By Mr. DURKEE, from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for a law to secure to the State the proceeds of the public lands.

By Mr. BIGLER, from Mr. FINDLAY PATTERSON, for payment for building the Capitol building of Lecompton; also, for indemnity under the contract.

By Mr. KENNEDY, a memorial from the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania to establish a medal department in the mint.

All of the above were appropriately referred.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Against binding in a book form the obituaries of Senators BELL, RUSK and BUTLER.

Against MARY RENNER, W. RUSSELL, Capt. MCCLELLAN, MARTIN HUBBARD, Capt. WAINRIGHT and J. W. BROWN, for firearms.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HUNTER, for the correspondence with Chili, respecting the seizure of the bark *Macedonian* by the Peruvians.

By Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $7,000 for fixing the Custom-House and Post-Office at Burlington, Vermont.

A resolution was submitted, by unanimous consent, to the Judiciary Committee, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the Territorial laws of Utah during the present difficulties, and to report in lieu of such, thus suspended, such temporary laws as the exigency requires.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, without amendment, the bill to organize a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the Texan frontier. Also, the bill authorizing the President to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment the bill providing for the arrest and return of fugitives from justice from the District of Columbia.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Census Board. Read a second time.

Various momorials of an unimportant character were presented, after which Mr. GWIN of California, proposed that the Senate take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Messrs. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, STUART of Michigan, SEWARD of New York and others, urged that the bill for the admission of Minnesota should have preference. Mr. GWIN insisted on his motion, and a desultory discussion ensued. At length, on the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana, Mr. GWIN withdrew his objection, and the Minnesota bill, which stands No. 86 on the calendar, was read a second time.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the effect that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Minnesota, and that a Judicial district be formed and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. Agreed to.

A discussion ensued on the proper interpretation of the second section of the bill.

Mr. BATES, of Delaware, moved that it be amended to read that Minnesota shall be allowed two representatives.

A debate followed as to her right to have two or three representatives. Pending a settlement of the question the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, replied to Mr. BLAIR, who he said, ought first to set free his own slaves before accusing slaveholders of being an oligarchy to strike down free labor. Such a course must have a most disastrous effect where Slavery exists. He adverted to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to reply to Mr. CLARK'S assault, and reminded him that there were other interests in Missouri besides slaveholding.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, argued against the Lecompton Constitution, and the extension of Slavery.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, said the voice of the people of Kansas comes in unbroken tones protesting against admission under the Lecompton Constitution. She ought not to be dragged into th e Union as a convict, in chains. He would vote for any measure which would secure justice and peace to Kansas, and exonerate the Democratic Party and the Administration of their choice from the implication unjustly made that they are seeking to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution they abhor. He doubted all the claims of Kansas for admission, he distrusted the sufficiency of her population, and was not satisfied that the proceedings attending the formation of her Constitution were regular. While he had no pride in her history, and no sympathy for her scenes of frauds and violence, he would yield his reluctant consent to her admission, previded the bill can be so framed that no permanent mischief will result to Kansas and the country, until her people can form, without wrong and violence, the institutions under which they and their children are to live.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, opposed, in addition to other reasons, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, said if Kansas had been admitted under the Topeka Constitution, the present difficulties would not exist. The arms of the Federal Government, instead of protecting the people from crime and disorder, have been employed to sustain the minority until the Executive power, instead of being respected and loved as a friend, is slighted and detested as an enemy and an oppressor. He spoke of the injustice, fraud and tyranny practiced on the Free-State men, crowned by an attempt to force Slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the plea of popular sovereignty, by a party calling itself Democratic. Adjourned.

The Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate—Concessions of the Lecomptonites—Denunciations of Calhoun—Senator Douglas' Speech—Latest from Camp Scott, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

The first act of the Lecompton drama in Congress is over. The bill has passed the Senate by a majority of eight votes, and to-morrow will be sent to the other House. You will have already noticed that its supporters materially changed their tactics again to-day,—abandoning altogether their proposition to yoke Minnesota and Kansas together in one bill, and confining the measure to the simple purpose of admitting Kansas into the Union, and extending all applicable laws of the United States over her. This was done in consequence of a caucus consultation had this morning, before the meeting of the Senate. It is another indication of the alarm which recent developments have excited, lest the pertinaciously maintained Lecompton swindle shall be defeated at last.

Another significant fact was the action of the caucus, agreeing to adopt PUGH'S amendment, though in modified form, inferring, but not avowing it as the opinion of Congress, that the people of Kansas have the right to change their Constitution at any time. This amendment, as adopted, in reality means nothing, and has no more effect than though it was not in the bill. Still it was offensive to Southern men, who fear it may be made the basis, by the Free-State men, for some future support of their right to override the provision of the Kansas Constitution, which implies that that instrument shall not be amended until after the year 1864. Its insertion would have been seriously resisted by Southern men, were it not considered a sort of desperate remedy to save the bill from certain destruction. I much mistake if this remedy does not yet prove itself worse than the disease. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, could not quite smother his wrath over it to-day; and in the other House, where the men to be controled and whipped in are so much more numerous, the task will be found very serious.

The Senator from Georgia aforesaid did not refrain from the denunciation of JOHN CALHOUN, which most of his Southern colleagues share. He denounced, in vehement terms, his course in declaring a Free-State Legislature, elected in Kansas, and came near letting a dangerous cat out of the bag, by stating incidentally (and accidentally, too, I should judge) that CALHOUN'S recent manifesto was the result of the bad advice of Southern men. CALHOUN evidently has some scheme of trickery in hand, which the "Southern men" aforesaid believe will be successful, but which Mr. IVERSON fears will be a more dangerous weapon at the breach than at the muzzle. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, asked him quietly if he understood him aright, and whether he meant to say that *Southern* men had advised CALHOUN to his recent course? IVERSON saw at once that he had been imprudent, and accordingly he covered his own retreat by denying the right of Mr. WADE to catechise him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his speech of last evening, undoubtedly exposed the scheme of trickery which IVERSON refused to unmask; and it is of a piece with the entire history of the swindle of which it is one of the latest phases. Mr. DOUGLAS showed conclusively that Mr. CALHOUN, being absent from the Territory, had no more right to decide upon the returns of election or issue certificates thereupon than had any Senator in Congress, because the Kansas Convention had provided that this duty, in the absence of the President of that body, should be performed by the President *pro tem.*, or in the absence of the latter, by "the Committee of Seven." The trick is perfectly transparent. CALHOUN *has not issued certificates* to the Free-State Legislature, but only declared that he *will* do so. This it was quite safe for Southern men to advise him to do—now that a vote or two is of so much importance in the House—for, having no power whatever in the premises, his act would have no validity whatever had he even *issued* the certificates instead of having merely promised to do so. Is it possible that any Northern Representative can be deceived by such transparent charlatanry? or can hope to satisfy his constituents of his common sense or integrity if he swallows the bait thus set for him?

There is nothing new to be said about the question in the other House. The bill will probably be taken up there at once, upon a motion to refer to the Select Committee, with instructions compelling an investigation to ascertain beyond all doubt whether there is a shadow of reason for supposing the Lecompton Constitution to be either technically or in fact an embodiment of the will of the people of Kansas. This will be a test vote,—and if the Douglas Democrats are true to their colors the motion for a reference will be successful. There is no longer any disposition in the House to delay the final action upon the bill,—and if the reference is ordered and the Committee enlarged in such way as to give the friends of investigation its control, a report will be made promptly as possible, with a view to disposing of the question in order that other business may be reached.

The dispatches just received by the War Department from Utah, and which were said to be suppressed, contain nothing, I am assured, of any public interest, and especially no intelligence of an unpleasant character. The following extract from a private letter, dated Camp Scott, Feb. 1, contains the very latest intelligence from that quarter:

"The mail that left Independence on the 1st of November has just come in, bringing our letters to the 22d October; this delay in our mails is inexcusable. There is no reason why it should not reach here in twenty days instead of three months as at present, and when it does come we have the consolation of knowing that much of the matter has been left on the road to be forwarded at a more convenient season.

In the camp and in our village the usual tranquility prevails. The soldiers have built a theatre, and will open with a concert on Saturday, and they intend to have dramatic representations once a week. We have not heard from Salt Lake City since my last. The fine arts are flourishing with us. Daguerreotypes, photographs, ambrotypes, &c., are taken in first-rate style, and our friends at home will soon have the satisfaction of seeing us illustrated in our camp costume, with views of our camp fixings.

The Mormons in the early part of the last month were prowling about our camp quite often. On one occasion the picket guard fired upon a party of them, and it is supposed killed one of their number. The Colonel immediately sent scouting parties in all directions and the Mormons have since disappeared.

In the evening of Jan. 30, STOWELL, who was under indictment for treason, with another prisoner, escaped. They got permission to go out in charge of a sentinel, both of them being fettered; as soon as they reached the bushes they ran, and, in the darkness, succeeded in concealing themselves; the sentinel fired upon them without effect, and neither of them have yet been found. It is suspected that there is much treachery in camp, and means are being taken to ferret out the spies.

The health of the camp continues excellent, and we are impatient for the coming Spring, that we may commence our forward movements."

Among the speeches made in the House yesterday was one by Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, who seems to have labored with eminent success, to see how completely he could misrepresent the sentiments of his constituency, and how far down he could dive into the grave of political oblivion. Strange is the infatuation which leads a man so to outrage the unmistakable sentiments of his district, in subservience to another man, who for four brief years dates his letters from the White House! S.

Senate Vote on the Passage of the Lecompton Bill.

The following is a classification of the vote in the Senate on Tuesday, on the passage of the Lecompton bill:

YEAS—33.

Northern Democrats.

Allen, R. I.,	Gwin, Cal.,
Bigler, Penn.,	Jones, Iowa,
Bright, Ind.,	Thomson, N. J.,
Fitch, Ind.,	Wright, N. J.

Southern Democrats.

Bayard, Del.,	Iverson, Geo.,
Biggs, N. C.,	Mason, Va.,
Benjamin, La.,	Mallory, Fla.,
Brown, Miss.,	Pearce, Md.,
Clay, Ala.,	Polk, Mo.,
Evans, S. C.,	Sebastian, Ark.,
Fitzpatrick, Ala.,	Slidell, La.,
Green, Mo.,	Thompson, Ky.,
Hammond, S. C.,	Toombs, Geo.,
Henderson, Tex.,	Yulee, Fla.,
Hunter, Va.,	Johnson, Ark.,
Johnson, Tenn.	

Southern Americans.

Kennedy, Md.,	Houston, Tex.

NAYS—25.

Northern Republicans.

Chandler, Mich.,	Hale, N. H.,
Clark, N. H.,	Hamlin, Me.,
Collamer, Vt.,	Harlan, Iowa,
Dixon, Conn.,	King, N. Y.,
Doolittle, Wis.,	Seward, N. Y.,
Durkee, Wis.,	Simmons, R. I.,
Foster, Conn.,	Sumner, Mass.,
Foot, Vt.,	Trumbull, Ill.,
Fessenden, Me.,	Wade, Ohio,
Wilson, Mass.	

Northern Democrats.

Broderick, Cal.,	Pugh, Ohio,
Douglas, Ill.,	Stuart, Mich.

Southern Americans.

Bell, Tenn.,	Crittenden, Ky.

ABSENT.

Bates, Del.,	Reid, N. C.

PAIRED OFF.

Davis, (Dem.,) Miss.,	Cameron, (Rep.) Pa.

The Senate Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton Bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate on Tuesday:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, Sept. 4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is Republican, and the said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of such tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said land to the *bona fide* purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be Republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney, and Marshal of the United States for the said District of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the District of Iowa.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., Wednesday, March 24.

An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the City Hall to-night. G. F. GILLMORE, the late editor of the *Post*, presided, assisted by forty-four Vice-Presidents and fourteen Secretaries. WM. A. STOKES made a bold and eloquent speech, asserting that the Lecompton fraud, if forced upon the people of Kansas would cause the Revolution to be acted over again to establish the right of self-government. Resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular rights were passed by acclamation. JOHN W. FORNEY addressed the meeting at length, and with great ability on Kansas affairs. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Democracy in this city.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, March 24—9 P. M.

The line is interrupted between this place and St. John, with no probability of being in order to-night. At the latest moment of communication with Halifax this evening there were, however, no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now fully due, with a week's later news from Europe.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Tolling Railroads—Interest on Money due to Contractors—Harbor Masters—Insane Convict Asylum—Executive Session—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The House was engaged all the session in the third reading of bills. Nothing was read of especial interest to the vicinity of New-York.

TOLLING RAILROADS

Is to be the special order in the House this evening, on the bill reported by the Canal Committee. The bill to be considered is the mildest form of tolling, as it imposes only one-half the tolls paid on the Canals, and it exempts from the payment of any tolls a large class of articles that are of a perishable nature.

IN THE SENATE,

Last evening there was a bill under consideration in Committee of the Whole to direct the Auditor of the Canal Department to compute and allow interest on all sums due by the State to contractors on the public works, in cases where the State Treasurer is not in funds to pay such claims on presentation. Senator SPINOLA was the principal opponent of the bill, and his opposition proved so effectual as to retard its progress for the entire evening session. It was refreshing to feel that there was one Senator around the circle who had the nerve to take high moral ground on a question of such importance, and the decision of which was to involve the expenditure or retention of about $500,000. To be sure, the force of his opposition may have been slightly impaired by the suggestion that the Senator had not been seen by the parties in interest, and of course was acting only from a one-sided view of the bill. If such was the case, I can only say it was no fault of Senator SPINOLA. I can readily justify myself in assuring the people that if he has not an "inside view" of the bill, it arises from no lack of effort on his part. He certainly has manifested the strongest desire to be "let in" to all the whys and wherefores of the proposed enactment.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE

Came up incidentally in the Senate this morning through the presentation of a remonstrance against such removal, signed by CHARLES H. MARSHALL, SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and a score or so of other equally disinterested individuals. A number of the signatures are made thus: X; which is rather a novel method of signing to prevail among the mercantile community. Glancing at the remonstrance, I should say that the bulk of the remonstrants are one-third shipping merchants, and two-thirds stevedores and emigrant runners. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

HARBOR MASTERS.

Some days ago Senator SPINOLA introduced a bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters, and to limit the amount of salary and stealings which each should receive. The bill went to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This morning it comes back to the Senate from the Committee with some amendments, and as amended the Committee recommend its passage. The amendments consist in striking out the original bill, and inserting two sections, declaring in the first place that it shall not be lawful for any Harbor Master to employ a deputy, and in the second place making it a misdemeanor for any Harbor Master to charge or receive any other than the fees established by law, or to take or receive any goods or other valuable thing or present, directly or indirectly. In addition to being declared guilty of a misdemeanor, the incumbent loses his office. There is not much likelihood that this bill will pass. It is too late in the session to get anything through which is intended to benefit the people at the expense of a few office-holders. But if, by any happy chance, it should get through, it would make a shaking-up among your Harbor Masters, no one of whom would not have rendered himself liable to the penalties involved in the provisions of the bill. It is said, and I think truly that one Harbor Master has not been on his district since his appointment—that his duties are entirely performed by deputy, and that the deputy does the duty for the outside stealings, giving to his principal all the legal fees which are collected. And it is further said that the deputy makes a "mighty good thing of it."

THE INSANE CONVICT ASYLUM

Being nearly completed, there is shortly to be an opening there for another batch of hungry aspirants for office. A bill was introduced this morning to designate the duties, define the powers, and fix the salaries of a dozen or so of officials that are to be attached to the new Asylum.

TOLLING RAILROADS

Was a prominent feature in the Senate proceedings of this morning. Senator MATHER, from the minority o the Canal Committee, reported at length against the project of reimposing the tolls upon freight carried over Railroads. The report was at great length, and embodied all the glittering generalities which give to that side of the proposition a plausible appearance of right.

PAROCHIAL AND PARSONAGE FUND.

A bill was introduced this morning in the Senate, to charter a Society, to be entitled, "Trustees of the Parochial and Parsonage Fund." The design of the enactment appears to be the organization of a Board of Trustees, who shall have charge and custody of funds, left by bequest or otherwise, for the maintenance and support of weak parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the rural districts. The names of the Trustees in the bill, are JOHN A. DIX, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, LUTHER BRADISH.

DEEP WATER.

The Senate, on motion of Senator STOW, passed a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report the earliest day at which six feet of water can be secured in the Erie Canal, and what legislation is necessary for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, GOSSIP, ETC.

In Executive Session, this morning, the Governor nominated VIRAS W. SMITH for confirmation as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. The fight over this office has been protracted, and as severe as it has been protracted.

It is understood now that the Court of Appeals will not pass upon the constitutionality of the law to reorganize the Port Warden's office in the City of New-York until the May Term. Under these circumstances the Governor transmitted to the Senate the names of ALONZO H. GALE, S. ALPHEUS SMITH, and Mr. BRAMHALL, for confirmation. Mr. GALE is a new appointment. He is an old and reliable Republican—has worked faithfully for the advancement of the Republican Party, and I am glad he has this partial reward for efficient and devoted service. He should have been remembered last year. But "better late than never." Messrs. GALE and SMITH were confirmed at once, and their names transmitted, the rule of the Senate requiring the consideration of nominees to be laid over one week, being suspended for the purpose. Mr. BRAMHALL, living in another district, had a different reference from his associates, and as his name was not reported, of course his confirmation is postponed.

Several Loan Commissioners were confirmed to-day; so I judge the Senate has abandoned the crotchet that Loan Commissioners were county officers, and as such could not be appointed by the Governor and Senate. LEO.

Rumored Resignation—Decision of the Court of Appeals—Appointments Confirmed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

It is rumored that the President of one of the leading Railroads in the State is about to resign that position or his seat in Congress.

The Court of Appeals decide in the suit growing out of the HARPERS' fire, that when an Insurance Company insures on a workshop they take the risk of all the articles ordinarily and necessarily used in the trade carried on, and that the fact of camphene being on the premises does not violate the insurance because it was necessarily used in the business.

While the Senate was in executive session to-day the name of VIVUS W. SMITH was sent in by the Governor for Superintendent of the Salt Works, and the nomination was confirmed at once. The name of CHARLES H. BRAMHALL, of New-York, was sent in for Port Warden, but the nomination was referred. A. H. GALE, of Brooklyn, also nominated for Port Warden, was confirmed. The nominations of the Loan Commissioners were confirmed in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the nominations by the Governor are unconstitutional.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, of Underwriters and Merchants of the City of New-York, against the removal of Quarantine.

REPORTS.

By Mr. AMES, adverse to any change in the Hell Gate Pilot law. Agreed to. Also, to complete the incorporation of the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, to organize a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts.

By Mr. MATHER, presentation of the minority report, against the tolling of railroads. Also, for the Erie Canal enlargement.

By Mr. LAFLIN, a complete bill to incorporate the American School of Mines. Also, a complete bill relative to the appointment of Police Justices' clerks in the City of New-York. Also, a complete bill relative to the acknowledgement of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. HALSTED, averse to amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

By Mr. AMES, favorably, bill with amendments, relative to the Harbor-Masters in the port of New-York.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, a complete bill to incorporate Ravenswood Lyceum.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of association for the improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Company of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the law relative to the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the City of New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the law relative to the partition of lands.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to constables in the City of New-York. Also, to repeal the law creating Commissioners of Record in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To improve the efficiency of the Militia in this State.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

The Governor transmitted to the House the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, showing the prosperous condition of that institution; also, the first annual report of the New-York Agricultural College. It states that a farm of 700 acres has been purchased at Ovid, and that during the present year the building will be ready for the commencement of business. There are $30,000 of State appropriation yet unpaid.

The correspondeece between the Governor and Commander HARTSTEIN in relation to the gold medal presented to him by the State, was also submitted.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to amend the act providing for the formation of religous societies.

Bill in relation to the Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

Bill to incorporate the Southold Savings Bank.

Bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Co. Lost on the motion to reconsider. Carried, and bill recommitted.

EVENING SESSION.

Private claims were considered.

The bill providing regulations for the port of New-York was debated, and progress reported in a way significant of the final defeat of the bill.

The State Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, sent in an estimate of the cost of the completion of the Canal, which is as follows:

Erie Enlargement	$3,421,731 25
Oswego Enlargement	714,037 75
Cayuga and Seneca Enlargement	324,336 44
Black River Canal	183,772 50
Genesee Valley Canal	95,350 20
Champlain Canal Locks Enlargement	216,549 00
Total	$4,955,777 14

In this the amount necessary to complete the Genesee Valley Canal from Oleon to Mill Grove Pond, $88,333 70, is not included.

Mr. DURYEA moved to take from the table the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. DURYEA opposed the motion and it was lost.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery in regard to the Brooklyn Assessment bill, reported that the charges were made on information only, and that as the Committee see no reasonable ground to suspect that any money has been used to secure the passage of the bill, they ask to be discharged.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum Bill.

The Lockport Hydraulic Company Bill.

A large number of bills of private interest.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground was lost, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., introduced a bill to amend the New-York Charter, which makes the Mayor elected for two years, and preventing the increase of any salary of any City officer during his term of office.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Mr. MOORE'S bill obliges the ferries to run a boat each way once every hour from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M., and once each every two hours during the other time; limits fare to six cents for adults, three cents for children under 12 years, twelve cents for every onet horse vehicle, and eighteen cents for others; obliges the companies to build good houses at each terminus, and imposes $50 penalty for every violation of the law, one half to go to the informer.

Presentation of the Hartstein Medal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1858.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to present to you, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, the Gold Medal struck in your honor, in obedience to the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State at its last session. A copy of this resolution I also herewith transmit to you, concurring fully in the sentiments expressed in it, and believing, moreover, that marks of public favor are always well bestowed, when earned by the intelligent and intrepid performance of a perilous public duty. I take pleasure in affords me very sincere gratification to be the organ of the People of the State on this occasion. It was, indeed, a very appropriate renewal in your favor of a recent and similar token of their high estimate of the services rendered to his country by the adventurous and lamented Dr. KANE, in search of whom, after a long absence, you generously volunteered to lead a band of devoted mariners among the ice and snows of the North.

The service to which you belong has ever enjoyed the confidence of the American people—a confidence justly earned and honorably maintained at all times, whether in the defence of their country, in aiding and protecting its commercial marine, in the discovery of new and distant regions, or in the attempt to succor those adventurous men who, having boldly gone forth in the cause of science and humanity, were in danger of perishing, ice-bound, in the frozen North. This service, thus honorably known among us, derives new lustre from your exploits and those of your comrades, which the medal is designed to commemorate.

I am directed, also, by the joint resolution, to send a copy of it to each of the officers and men of your late command; and would, therefore, ask the favor of you so far to aid me in performing that duty as to cause copies to be transmitted to the parties in accordance with the resolutions.

With great respect, I remain, your obd't serv't,

JOHN A. KING.

To Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. Navy.

REPLY.

BEUFFTON, S. C., Monday, March 1, 1858.

To his Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th ult., accompanied with the Gold Medal presented to me by the State of New-York.

This beautiful testimonial of the valued appreciation of my Arctic services, by so large and enlightened a body of American citizens, is so significant and flattering that to say that it shall ever be cherished by me and by mine, would but feebly express my feelings of gratitude. This token is much enhanced in value as the first public recognition of our successful efforts to rescue KANE'S party, the difficulties and dangers of which are known to none save those who participated, and which were but additional incitements to urge us on in that noble cause. That I was chosen and successful executor of this act of humanity, is attributable more to the kindly freaks of dame Nature, and the unceasing and energetic exertions of my gallant followers, then to any personal merit giving me preference over my brother officers, whom you have so pleasingly remarked, are ever deserving of their country's approbation under all circumstances of trial.

For the happy and unostentatious manner in which you have tendered me this invaluable memento, I beg that you will receive my unfeigned thanks, and that you will convey to the Representatives of your State, my earnest and enduring obligations for the exalted and enviable position to which they have elevated me by their generous and noble expression of feeling. I shall cheerfully comply with your wishes in forwarding copies of the resolutions to the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition under my command. Respectfully, your obedient,

H. J. HARTSTEIN,
Commander United States Navy.

The Utah Expedition.

LATER FROM CAMP SCOTT—MAGRAW'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION THREATENED BY THE INDIANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Utah correspondent of the *Leader*, writing under date of Jan. 31, says that Mr. MOWETT and SOL GEE, who started for the Flathead country on the 24th of December, had returned. They reached the encampment of Capt. MAGRAW'S command on the Popongie branch of Wind River, where their march was arrested by deep snow. The wagon road expedition were all well, and the animals were Wintering finely, but the Crow Indians had come down and threatened to run off their stock, and made suspicious movements generally. In view of these facts, Col. JOHNSTON had dispatched a party of thirty teamsters, to convey the expedition to Camp Scott. The October mail from the States arrived at the Camp on the 16th January, and that of November on the 30th. All was well at the Camp, and no movement of a military character is reported.

Important from Sonora.

GANDENA'S REBELLION SUCCESSFUL—MASSACRE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

A letter by the overland mail *vid* El Paso and San Antiono to Lieutenant MOWAY, dated Arizona, Feb. 7, states that Gen. GANDARA, the leader of the rebellion at Sonora, has been entirely successful, having defeated the Government troops in several battles. At the last accounts GANDARA had surrounded PESCHIERA, the Governor, so as to cut off all hopes of escape. GANDARA had also ordered all the prisoners to be massacred, and proclaimed that he would hang PESCHIERA, if taken.

Other letters say that the Fort Yuma and El Paso Wagon Road was progressing finely.

The people of Rio Grande were much interested in the success of the Arizona bill to admit them as a Territory.

The Indians were troublesome in the Mesilla Valley, and a general attack was feared. Nine Indians had been killed.

News from New-Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF CAPT. MARCY—LIEUT. BEALE'S ROUTE FOR A RAILROAD TO CALIFORNIA, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Santa Fé Mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst. Capt. MARCY was to leave Fort Union for Utah on the 25th inst., with a thousand head of mules.

Lieut. BEALE came passenger from Santa Fé. He left Los Angelos, California, Jan. 10, with twenty-two men and mules, having sent the camels back from the Colorado River. He adhered strictly to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, which he pronounces to be the best natural route for a railroad in the world.

He shortened WHIPPLE'S route five hundred miles; used no tents all the way from Los Angelos, slept comfortably every night, and found not over three inches of snow at any point. While on the route, he discovered no relics of ancient civilization, but met a tribe of Indians, hitherto

THE ARMY.

Garrison Life—Carlisle Barracks and their History—The Cavalry School of Practice—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Penn., MONDAY, March 15, 1858.

Life in a garrison town like Carlisle shows some curious features. Carlisle itself is an ancient, quiet burgh, the second town in age in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia only outranking it. It is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, the centre of Cumberland County, and dignified by the advantages of a county seat. All day it is solemn and orderly. When the evening shadows fall, it takes another character. Gray uniforms fill the rectangular streets; men in the gray uniforms frequent the public houses in squads; untold quantities of spirituous compounds are imbibed by the aforesaid men; and the natural consequence of free imbibition is an occasional accession to the population of an uncommonly aristocratic place of confinement on the main street, which looks like anything but what it is—a jail. Not that the officers or subordinates at the garrison are liable to this penalty; the raw recruits sent to this station are the sinners, and when they do sin, they sin terribly. The military element is more noticeable in a retired, out-of-the-way place like this, than it can ever be in New-York, Brooklyn or Philadelphia, because the cities swallow up individualities and reduce them to a dead level, while a little town, hidden away in the heart of a great State throws out peculiar features of its life in strong relief.

Carlisle Barracks were originally built by the Hessians captured at the Battle of Trenton. Those interesting gentlemen having become prisoners of war, and not being remarkably ornamental, were made useful. Laying by the musket and bayonet, they were affectionately invited to "take up the shovel" and the crowbar, and by dint of diligent endeavor contrived to put up a respectable pile of brick and mortar ere peace came and they returned to home and firesides. The houses they built have been replaced by better structures, and only the memory of their work remains. The present quarters cover an area of several acres, spreading from the summit of a knoll down the slope on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view of the richest part of the Cumberland Valley for miles each way. A drive of a mile from the centre of Carlisle brings us up to the sentry-box at the entrance of the Barrack grounds. The quarters of the Commandant stand near the entrance. Their present occupant, Lieut.-Col. CRITTENDEN, of the Mounted Rifles, is a son of Senator CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and an excellent gentleman as well as a capable officer. I believe he is the youngest Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. A commandant of a Cavalry post has difficulties of no common order to encounter. It is a task sufficiently difficult to train raw recruits to the duties of the Infantry service; but when the new-comer is required to back a horse and put the animal through his paces, the case is different,—especially, as is often the case, if he has never had horse-flesh experience, and is called to perform labors in regard to which he had no previous acquaintance in the city or the town where the recruiting officer picked him up. It is to be understood, as a general rule, that the recruits for the Army are men of low education and gross tastes, tempted by the offer of the Government bounty to enlist in the service, and, when enlisted, coming fresh into the ranks of the Army from scenes of dissipation and vicious association. There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to all other rules; for occasionally a man of superior education and fine manners is found in the ranks. Such specimens are rare, and are the more highly prized from their rarity. When they stray into Barrack life, it is usually found that reverses of fortune or disappointed hopes have driven them from the ordinary channels of pursuit and that they have fallen into the dull routine of the life of an Army private in despair. The associations they are compelled to form are often distasteful to this class of men, and they gladly seize the first opportunity which active service may afford them to break away from repulsive companionship, and, by distinguishing themselves for acts of gallantry, rise to higher rank and enlarged privileges. In all cases, whether in or out of service, these men are orderly, obedient to rules, and are looked upon as valuable members of a corps.

This being chiefly a School of Cavalry practice, Carlisle has peculiar and interesting features. The scenes witnessed at the drill-hour are sometimes very comical.—PETER JONES, who came from the "slums" of New-York yesterday, is desired to-day to take his place on horseback and "fall in." He at once falls off. The sergeant picks him up and carefully replaces him, but PETER still has a hard time of it. He don't admire horses, and tumbles headlong—escaping always without broken bones, but much shattered in spirit. Some days go by before he can keep his saddle, and all manner of mishaps befall him. Gen. S. tells me a story of an old Frenchman who enlisted some years ago in a cavalry regiment, and was put through the paces in the barrack-yard. This poor old fellow persisted in tumbling off, time after time. First he hung by one foot, then by a hand, then seized the mane, and as he made the final plunge, threw a pitiful glance at the drill-officer, exclaiming, "Ah! Monsieur—*no bal-ance—no bal-ance!*" All the recruits give the officers a world of trouble. Yet they are well drilled, in spite of heart-breaking obstacles, and there are no finer Cavalry regiments than those of our Army when they are brought into active duty in the field.

The officers' quarters in these barracks occupy the site of the old Hessian structure. They consist of a long range of two-story houses, divided into roomy apartments. Each officer provides his own furniture. A bedstead, a carpet, a table, some chairs and a lounge constitute the entire accommodation. Spacious fireplaces crackle with huge wood-fires. The mantel is covered with pipes,—Indian, meerschaum and clay. The daguerreotyped image of the epaulletted gentleman's sweetheart is tucked away behind some little ornament, flanked by a few pounds of excellent tobacco. Sundry demijohns of potables, peeping from covered recesses, explain the presence of an array of glasses on the table; and upon a writing-desk repose the belt, sabre and *chapeau*. The mess-table is spread thrice daily in a room in the sutler's quarters over the way, and is presided over by a soldier's wife or widow, who does the honors. It is a jolly life—a sort of exemplification of the scenes so vividly portrayed in *Charles O'Malley* and *Harry Lorrequer*. A dragoon officer delights in a fine horse, in burnished equipments, in good liquor, and good fellowship. He drives care to the dogs and marks time only by the trumpet-call which calls him to duty. From the Commandant down, all the officers at this post are Southern men—frank and free as becomes the sons of planters. They lack the stiff conventionalism that marks the Northern blood, and make acquaintance of a man they like with a degree of rapidity quite startling. Looking upon the Army as their future sphere of action, they especially adore the Cavalry service, and from the force of habit and association, fall into an air of careless ease and unfailing good-humor.

A TEXAN notability, Captain EAGLE, one of the "Rangers" who did active duty in Mexico during the war of 1846-7, has been stationed here for some months, but is now detailed for recruiting service in Buffalo. He is the poet of the garrison. Being a Southern man, he don't like Mr. BEECHER, and has entertained "the mess" this week by an off-hand pasquinade on that excellent gentleman—whom he addresses as

"Sledge hammer BEECHER,
Thou Southern-rights impeacher!
HENRY WARD!"

And what is more rollicking and full of the spirit of dragoon life than this extract from another bit of army poetry:

"The truest is the blade that bends,
Howe'er the rust may dim its shine;
And half the lustre Glory lends,
Is gathered from the purple wine!"

There is an infinity of anecdote attached to garrison service. The other day, a strapping recruit, who had been set to the pleasant task of whitewashing the palings of the yard, took umbrage at the fancied indignity, and after unavailing remonstrance with the sergeant, shouldered his brush and made a "bee-line" for the Colonel's quarters. The Colonel met him at the door, and inquired his business:

"Are ye the man they call the Colonel?" asked PAT.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Then, sure, can ye tell me what this manes at all? Didn't I 'list for a soldier—and divil a musket have I shouldered this ten days, except a whitewash-brush! Is it right, yer Honor?"

The questioner was sent back with a flea in his ear.

A recruit came in not long ago, whose principal amusement for the first fortnight after his arrival was in knocking down every man he met. The Colonel sent for him.

"JOHN, this won't do! You are quarrelling with every man in the garrison, and knocking down everybody you see. You must stop such conduct, or I shall punish you!"

"And sure," replies John, "didn't I 'list for a fighting man?"

JOHN was incorrigible.

These were before Col. CRITTENDEN's time. That officer has his own troubles, I have no doubt.

Col. SUMNER, formerly Commandant here, has been received with every manifestation of cordial regard. The difficulty between him and Gen. HARNEY, which called together a Court-Martial at the post, excited much comment among the citizens, and the old feeling of friendship towards the Colonel has been revived in full force. The result of the inquiry you have already received. M.

Railroad Annoyances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless often, when traveling on our railway cars, remarked the ridiculous notion that prevails amongst most passengers as to their right of opening windows, when seated near them. To me it is incomprehensible upon what principle of justice or common sense, one individual claims for himself the right of annoying perhaps a dozen of other individuals by letting in a rush of cold air, often from the very quarter of the wind. Let him take the full benefit of that to which he is entitled; the view of the scenery he passes, and the stronger light by which to read his newspaper; but let him leave the window closed, unless he keep the cold air to himself, or unless he obtain the consent of every one whom it affects.

Has he ever considered that his selfishness may cause serious injury? That the air that rushes in will be more felt by those behind him than by himself; that the coughing gentleman on the next seat, or the delicate lady on the other, or the infant on its mother's lap, may be ruined in health from the unexpected exposure? If he do not feel, does he not see that there is already a window open on the opposite side, and that he is creating a cross-draught? But no, he is either culpably thoughtless, or he cares only for his little gratification, let the consequences to others be what they may. Invariably when a youngster squats down on an empty seat up goes the window, that Bob may pop out his head and take a full view of everything, and not more considerate are our lady travelers, who seem to be still less particular about a piercing wind than the so-called harder sex.

To dare request a lady, if ever so politely, to close a window, would be so contrary to etiquette and to our proverbial gallantry, that it is not to be thought of; and as to asking it of a man, nine times out of ten your request will be met with a refusal, if not resented as a preposterous infringement of his rights. The conductor, should you have recourse to him, will take the same view of the question, unless it be some little boy you complain of, with whom he can do as he pleases.

The first-class railway carriages in England have, like ordinary carriages, but two windows, of which one is generally left open, and according to the regulations in Belgium, the windows of the railway cars on the side where the wind comes, must be closed, while those opposite may be opened.

Nobody likes to inhale foul air, and sufficient ventilation of the cars is indispensable, but if it cannot be produced without the necessity of opening the windows at all, let the company introduce regulations so as to place the windows under the control of the conductors, and let passengers not be permitted to act as they please, suiting their own convenience, regardless of the convenience and comfort of others. If you consider it worth while inserting these lines in your valuable paper, you are welcome to them from ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

The Loring Removal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., some strictures on your remarks in relation to the removal of Judge LORING by the Governor of this State, the writer of which appears either to be unacquainted with the facts in the case, or, knowing them, endeavors to gloss them over with a miserable excuse, in order to blind the public with a seemingly fair statement of this unprecedented outrage on the rights of the judiciary.

It has been evident to every close observer of the movements of the Banks Party in this State, since the commencement of the gubernatorial camoaign of last Fall, that this petty malice against a single individual, opposed to them in political views, has been the question which the ultra Abolitionists, connected with the most rabid Union-haters and Constitution-burners, have selected in order to test the loyalty of Governor BANKS. In the Legislature, the petition for the removal of the Judge contained no reasons for the act; and many of the most able and distinguished Republicans in both branches opposed it on that ground, as also on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law which the Governor thought applicable to the case. In the house, where the Republican members number two hundred, one-half opposed the measure, and the vote in the Senate was nearly in the same proportion. Yet, as the Governor was bound by promise to remove the Judge, in order the more fully to insure his election, he has fulfilled that promise, in utter disregard of all right and justice.

The fact which makes this removal still more unpopular with a large class of the people of this State is, that the Governor, in his Message, after expressing his belief in the policy of the Personal Liberty bill, regarding the incompatibility of State and National offices being represented in one person, goes on to recommend that the Legislature take into consideration the expediency of striking out some clauses in that instrument, in which officers of the militia, attorneys and others, are forbidden to exercise their functions to assist in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, under a penalty of forfeiting their commissions or being driven from practicing at the bar.

It is evident that the Governor has overlooked the consequences of this act, and the unpopularity it will be likely to gain for him in the minds of all conservative and liberal men; and it appears to be a decision, not of justice and well-meaning motive, but an illiberal desire to pander to party spite and malice.

SUFFOLK.

Duties and Qualifications of Accountants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Accountant," who assumes that I propose to detail "two or more clerks to do the work now done by one," I will only say that I propose no such thing. Neither do I claim superior wisdom. I understand my business, and if "Accountant" understands his, I can demon, strate to him, if necessary, all I have asserted. There are accountants in this City who are able, doubtless, to arrange the details of bank book-keeping with manifest improvement on the present system; some of them, perhaps, better paid in private stations than such services are *usually* requited in Banks.

Those sage Presidents and Cashiers who, upon the proposal of any innovation on the old and cumbrous mode of keeping accounts, shake their wise and *mysterious* heads, are the Eldons of "Accountant's" imagination. They insist that these things were always done so, and cannot be done otherwise, until some grand defalcation like the one under consideration startles them out of their belief in the infallibility of existing arrangements, and *may* set them thinking if there be not young heads who have learned something by watching the wisdom oozing out of older ones. It is well known that the books of one of our oldest banks were kept by single entry, until quite recently a revolution was made and a little Young America infused into the institution with manifest advantage.

Instead of *mystery* I propose light. If there were a little less mystery about the internal management of banks, and a little more light thrown on the transactions of all parties connected with them, it is quite evident the public would be gainers. Accountantship should be as much a profession as law, and an inefficient or inexperienced book-keeper should be as little trusted with the accounts of a financial institution as an inefficient or inexperienced lawyer with the management of a case.

In making these remarks, I do not desire any invidious personal application. I am entirely unacquainted with all the parties connected with the Union Bank, and draw my conclusions from published facts.

A GENERAL BOOK-KEEPER.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1858.

Book-keepers and Employers—The Story in a Nutshell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIDNEY SMITH said it required a surgical operation to get a joke into some people's heads. How many financial operations will be necessary to enable the truism to penetrate the *cabezas* of the officers and Directors of our Banking Institutions *that the best and only security worth having is to make it for the interest of a man to be honest?* The first step in dishonesty is to relieve real necessities—everybody knows what follows. If the business of an institution that needs a book-keeper will not afford a living salary, and a little something more for a "rainy day," it had better "*dry up*" and make room for one whose Directors have sufficient ability to conduct it liberally, securely and profitably. Many of the book-keepers in this City move in the same circles as our merchants, Presidents, and Cashiers of banks. Now it is a fixed fact, that a man with a wife and one or two children, and education enough to be a good book-keeper, cannot, with economy, live respectably in New-York (leaving the indulgence of small luxuries entirely out of the question) upon a less *sum than two thousand dollars* per annum. I have figured it many times. Yet, with a perfect knowledge of this fact, some of our merchants and bank officers whose household expenses are from three to ten thousand dollars a year, expect book-keepers to live on ten, twelve, or fifteen hundred. It can't be *did*—somebody must suffer.

Respectfully yours,
A BOOK-KEEPER'S WIFE.

The Hoboken Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the fifth or sixth time in as many months, one of the bridges of this Ferry has fallen. The last occurrence of this kind was on Monday afternoon—cause, the breaking of the suspension-chain. By some strange good fortune, no lives were lost; but *that* was not the fault of the Ferry Company, which, having a monopoly of the business, refuses to place floats under the different bridges.

This Company has certainly furnished ladders and hooks, to fish their patrons *out* of the slip, after their bridges have dumped them *into* it—but we contend that, much as we may like a cold bath, we would much prefer taking it at our own volition, and not at the caprice of defective chains or economical corporations. The agent of the Company may be very fond of aquatic amusements, but the majority of passengers object to having a swimming lesson in their best clothes.

Economy may do very well so far as running a boat on three and one-half tons of coal *per diem* is concerned; negligence may be excused when, on a rainy day, one has a small waterfall running down the back of his neck, caused by the leaking of the roof of the cabin; but, Mr. Editor, do please tell the *magnates* of the Hoboken Ferry Company that economy and negligence *won't do* when the safety of ourselves and families is endangered. Tell them we *must have those floats*, and if you succeed in getting them for us, you'll have the everlasting gratitude of all the

FERRY PATRONS.

Lotteries and Letters.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this day's issue, under the caption "Lotteries and Letters," in palpable allusion to the opening by the Mayor and his officers, on a recent occasion, of letters superscribed "G. W. Huntington & Co.," you remark: "They took out of the Post, and without any particular process of law, opened private letters, sealed and stamped, and addressed to *individuals* merely suspected of certain offences." In reply, it may serve as some sort of excuse for the course taken by the Mayor to state the fact that, strictly speaking, etymologically and legally, too, for every purpose of the Mayor's defence, no such persons as "G. W. Huntington & Co." (engaged in the lottery business) existed. This was only an assumed name, as is known by many, and it is to be presumed that his Honor the Mayor knew the fact and was well advised legally before he took the step you disapprove. The fault, if there is any, lies in the law, and is not chargeable to the Mayor.

But upon this topic of lotteries, let me ask why the parties who conducted the "G. W. Huntington & Co." swindle, and who are well-known at the Mayor's Office, are not brought to justice? Be assured that notwithstanding the sentiments of your article of to-day, we have more to fear from the Mayor's laxity and good nature than from his severity.

Respectfully yours, E. C. A.

A Hint on Dress to the Police.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to suggest to the Commissioners of Police that they allow the number on the Policeman's cap to be abolished, as it is very evident the time consumed by them in endeavoring to conceal it must interfere seriously with their duties; also, that the entire force be directed to put on their uniform coats either the gilt buttons or the black velvet button which has lately been adopted by a portion of them, as uniformity of dress is unquestionably in much better taste for this class of the public servants. DISCIPLINE.

Destructive Fire at Pittsburg—Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry Burned.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 19th.

The immense cannon foundry known as the Fort Pitt Works was destroyed on Thursday morning. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, and the whole extensive square occupied by these celebrated works was laid in ruins in a few hours. These works have enjoyed a just celebrity for a long time, from the great superiority of their manufactures. The quality of metal from which their guns were made, exhibited just as nearly as possible, it is said, the just conditions and balance of hardness and tenacity. The establishment was owned, we believe, by Messrs. KNAPP, WADE & TOTTEN.

These works were situated in the Fifth Ward, and covered a whole square of more than 400 feet in length by 200 in width, extending from O'Hara-street to Walnut-street in the longest part, and from the Allegheny to Etna-street. The works consisted of several different buildings, connected together by an immense boiler-yard, through which railway tracks were laid to convey the ponderous iron from place to place, as desirable. The fire was discovered in the engine-house, a brick building which has stood for more than 22 years. This building was 175 feet long by 35 wide, four stories in height, and full of valuable machinery. The second story was full of patterns, of the most choice description. These can be replaced only by an immense expense of time and money.

When the fire was fully under way, it was but little use to try to stop it. It raged among materials that are usually proof against the devouring element, but what was not burned was ruined. The great cannon-boring department of the works went next, a huge building, stored with the rarest machinery, some of it of the most ponderous kind. The office was fortunately fire-proof, and so the books and papers of this great establishment were saved.

The losses are estimated as follows:

Engine-shop or house	$18,000
Boiler and smith shop	50,000
Foundry	15,000
Cannon-boring mill	10,000
Patterns and machines	35.000
Total	$128,000
Insurance	37,500

This is merely an estimate of the immediate loss. If one could count the cost of the immense number of valuable patterns and drafts which were destroyed, the work rendered useless and the vast amount of business hindered, probably a larger sum would not wholly cover the loss.

We are informed that the enterprising firm, who have the hearty sympathy of all our citizens, will commence the work of rebuilding as soon as they can; probably next week will see the first blows struck on the new structure. We are informed that a contract to the amount of $150,000 had just been entered into which this catastrophe will interfere with, to say the least, though we trust it may not defeat it.

This is the severest fire that has occurred in Pittsburg since the awful conflagration of 1845.

BURIED ALIVE—A DISTRESSING CASE.—A letter dated Holland, Erie County, Pa., March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named REED was going to attend a meeting of the Presbytery. He stopped overnight with another minister at a private house. Mr. REED was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season, had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when, to their great sorrow, they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

MOUNT VERNON—LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—Gov. WISE has written the following letter to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: My opinion is that Virginia will never allow the remains of WASHINGTON to be removed from Mount Vernon, except to her own monument to his memory at Richmond. That she will, if they are not removed, never cede Mount Vernon to the Federal Government, and that she *ought* never to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC M. PATRIDGE, Esq. HENRY A WISE.

Hall, the Alton Penitentiary convict, died on Saturday morning. For sixteen hours previous to his death he was paralyzed and insensible. From the time he was shot till he died paralysis made slow but certain work upon him. His two confederates, the convicts who have been missing since the calling of the roll last Friday evening, were found on Wednesday. They had dug a hole some six feet deep in the loose earth underneath the dinnig-room floor, and had so closed the entrance as to almost defy detection. When found, they had a supply of provisions with them, though almost perishing for water. They were absent six days, and it is supposed they never left their hiding place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Removal of Judge Loring—Message of Gov. Banks.

To the House of Representatives:

An Address of both Houses of the Legislature was presented to me yesterday by a Committee appointed for that purpose, requesting the removal of EDWARD GERRISH LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. The reasons which moved the Legislature to this request were not stated in the Address. The power given to the Executive Department of the Government upon address of both Houses of the Legislature for the removal of native police public officers commissioned to command in the militia, and all the judicial officers, is a power given without qualification, and its exercise is intrusted solely to the discretion of the Legislature and executive branches of the Government. But, inasmuch as other Constitutional modes of procedure have been established, to which recourse may be had in cases of misconduct, or maladministration in office, and which admit of more extended opportunities of justification and defence, I am led to the conclusion that the Legislature has had regard in this case to the incompatibility of offices held by the Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, whose removal from office is requested. The expediency of providing by constitutional and legislative enactments that certain offices of State Governments are incompatible with other and similar offices under the United States, is maintained by the example of our own, as it is by that of other State Governments.

An act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of May, 1855, establishes and declares that certain offices under the Government of the United States are incompatible with offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth.

Under that act, and especially under the thirteenth section of the act, it must be conceded that the office of Judge of Probate is incompatible except for a limited term with the office of United States Commissioner under the acts of Congress "respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." It is not mentioned that the incompatibility of offices may have been declared subsequent to the creation of the Court or the appointment of the incumbent officers. It is well established by legislative precedents that a Court which is created by legislative authority may be changed at the will of the Legislature, both as regards its jurisdiction and its official.

So far as the statute of 1855, ch. 489, affects the Judge who is made the subject of the address, it is simply to declare that a judicial officer of this Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner, which has been held by the Courts of this State, and of the United States, to be in the nature of a judicial office. I entertain no doubt of the power of the Legislature to establish this incompatibility of public employment, and to this extent at least I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States, nor of this Commonwealth, that the same person should be invested, at the same time, with judicial authority, under the Federal and State Governments.

The principle of incompatibility of offices is fully recognized in the Constitution and in the legislative acts of this Commonwealth, and having been embodied in the act of 1855, to which I have referred, the people of the State have thought it proper that it should be observed. The Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk entertaining a different view of his rights and duties to the Government and the people, he neglected to comply with the provisions of the statute. Different Legislatures have, by addresses to the Executive branch of the Government, requested his removal from an office which he thus held in contravention of law, and without signal effort for its modification or repeal, as, after the Legislature has requested his removal, he has reasserted his purpose and position, conscientiously, I have no doubt, and firmly, in language which I cannot interpret otherwise than as manifesting a fixed resolution to disregard, and, in effect, to nullify a statute provision of the Commonwealth. For this reason—no official opinion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed—upon address of both Houses of the Legislature, constitutionally presented, and with consent of the Council, I have removed EDWARD GERRISH LORING from the office of Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk.

My attention having been thus called by the Legislature to the statute of the 21st of May, 1855, to which I have referred, I should fail in my duty did I not request the reconsideration of some of its provisions, with a view to their material modification and amendment. Under a Government so entirely free as our own there is sometimes danger, that in moments of excitement a desire for the protection of personal rights may incite us to forgetfulness, and even disregard of other rights of citizens and the State. The judgment of every man must compel him, theoretically at least, to acknowledge the superiority of political institutions which spring from and represent the people over every other form of government. But it is quite possible that in practice, considerate men may be led to distrust the ultimate success, and discredit the justice of such governments because of their natural tendency to the disregard of equally important rights of different classes of men.

In a statute which is professedly framed to secure the rights of persons, especial care should be taken that no limitations of power should be permanently established that are not essential to the great purpose of the act itself. To all provisions of the act of 1855, to which I have referred, which are essential to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States, I cheerfully give my assent. In my judgment it is not only expedient but necessary, for the Government of the United States, as well as of the separate States, that in practice and in legislation it should be declared to be incompetent for the same person at the same time to exercise judicial authority under Federal and State Governments. The delicate lines of power that mark the separation of State and Federal jurisdiction absolutely demand that the judicial functions of the two Governments should not be represented in the same officer. To so much of the statute of 1855 as makes it incompatible for a judicial officer of this Commonwealth to hold a judicial office under the Government of the United States, or that of United States Commissioner, I think no well-founded objection can be taken.

But I do not think it necessary that this incompatibility of employments should be extended to officers whose duties are chiefly ministerial, rather than judicial as justices of the peace or attorneys at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other persons, who may be said, in the language of the act, to hold offices "of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth." No incapacity to hold office, and no disqualification to receive appointment should be pronounced against its citizens except upon grounds of public necessity. Such necessity does not exist, in my judgment with regard to the offices last named, neither will the exercise of the power avail anything whatever, against the legislative, executive, or judicial authority of the United States.

If it be the purpose of this Commonwealth to impress upon individuals or States its opinions, its object should be not to restrict, but to enlarge the legal capacity and power of its people. It cannot be assumed upon any just principle that every citizen of Massachusetts who shall hold the office of United States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in sympathy with its sentiments, or possesses the confidence of the people, harshly to adjudge every fact against the personal liberty of every suppliant for justice, or to interpret the provisions of every act of the general Government as within its constitutional power. It cannot justly be assumed without proof, that the protection of the rights of any stranger, requires that a disqualification for holding office shall be pronounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State, or that every semblance and symbol of authority shall be pressed by our own act into the hands of those who sympathize neither with the fugitive nor the State. Still less is it to be assumed, that there can never be a change in the administration of the general Government, or in the construction of its statutes.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth confers upon the Governor, with consent of the Council, upon address of both houses of the Legislature, authority to remove civil and military officers. Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and immediate effect, against any officer of the government, that provision of the Bill of Rights which declares that "in order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such a manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause these public officers to return to private life." In different sections of the act of 1855, chapter 489, there is an attempt to set forth reasons of facts which will justify succeeding Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can enlarge or restrict the power of removal or impeachment which the Constitution refers solely to the discretion of each succeeding Legislature. I suggest the inquiry if such provisions of this act should not be repealed.

The eleventh section of the act provides that any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth that he may possess, and he shall therefore be incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the Courts of this Commonwealth. It appears to me that this provision indicates a distrust, on the part of the people, not only of the courts but also of the legal profession which has no just foundation, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity as it is with the professional traditions of the State with which, in this connection, the illustrious names of ADAMS and QUINCY are inseparably associated. The Constitution provides that the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all the military forces of the State by sea and land, and the statute gives to the Governor, and also other military and civil officers, authority to call out the militia in case of war, insurrection, tumults or mobs, and every subordinate officer and private is required to obey orders thus issued, upon penalty of being cashiered or subjected to other punishment by fine and imprisonment.

The act of 1855, ch. 489, sec. 16, declares that any member of the volunteer militia who shall act in any manner, in the seizure, detention or rendition of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive from service or labor, "shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one, nor more than two years." There is in these different provisions of the constitution and laws, a divided duty, which it is impossible for the subordinate officer and soldier to recognize and perform. Every order issued from this department of the Government to the military forces of the State, must be obeyed.

I recommend, therefore, that the statute be so amended as to relieve subordinate officers and privates of the volunteer militia from the heavy penalties to which they are subjected by the provisions of the 16th section, and that such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for the public welfare in this regard shall be made effective by limiting the power of military and civil officers in calling out the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection, or popular tumult, or in such other cases as the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature upon this important subject with great deference, and respectfully request such attention thereto as the advanced state of public business will permit.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

The African Importation Scheme.

From the New-Orleans Bee, March 16.

The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House with little or no opposition, has been rejected in the Senate, at the close of a most violent and exciting debate, by a majority of two. The measure is, therefore, for the present essentially defunct. Nevertheless, as it may be renewed next year, and as it inaugurates a policy towards which several of the extreme Southern States seem disposed to commit themselves, we think it but just to give a summary of the reasons assigned by those who uphold the project. We do this the more willingly, as our readers, while hearing much against the scheme, have not enjoyed any opportunity of considering the arguments employed in its behalf. We, therefore, annex a summary of the report of the Senate Committee to which the bill was referred, and who reported unanimously in its favor.

The report of the Committee declares that they are fully satisfied that the bill is not in violation of the State or Federal Constitution, or of treaty stipulations, or of any law of the State. With respect to the moral principle involved in it, they argue that the condition of the negro would be greatly improved by his transfer from the barbarism of African life to the civilization of America. An emigration to the soil of Louisiana, or of any of our Southern States, would not only be a relief, but a positive blessing. It would be to them as the passing out of night to day. It would literally be a transition from the most abject servitude, intellectual darkness, and moral degradation, to a condition of assured protection, and comparative freedom; to a condition of labor, it is true, but one on which is ever shed the benign rays of the Christian religion.

The report contends, further, that the proposed measure is recommended by sound policy. Negro labor is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of our great staples. This species of labor is regularly advancing in price, so that it is to be feared that in a few years the purchase of a valuable slave will be unattainable except by the wealthy, unless a supply from abroad should be procured. The consequence would be that small plantations could not be cultivated, and would be absorbed into immense estates monopolized by a few who would possess the means of commanding the labor required for their culture. Moreover, without a large increase of negro labor, millions of acres of fertile soil must remain untouched by the plow, and the rich agricultural resources of our State will be but imperfectly developed. The demand for an increased amount of labor is not confined to Louisiana. It is in many places so pressing and imperative as to set aside the ordinary conventionalities of nations. The report refers to the extended system of African importation recently inaugurated by France for her West Indian colonies, to the strong leaning of British ideas in the same direction, and to the disposition manifested by some of our sister Southern States to embark in the same policy.

The report combats the assertion that a class of indentured blacks would be a dangerous element to introduce into the midst of our slave population. The docile, tractable, and subservient natures and habits of native Africans, when transferred to our soil, are notorious. They are the least disposed, of every description of our colored population, to discontent, turbulence, or insurrection. As to the disposition to be made of them when their term of service expires, the report holds the following language:

"We need say no more than that they may indenture themselves for a further time, if it should be for no longer a period than would be necessary to realize a sufficient amount of means to enable them to return to their native country, or to Liberia, for the appreciation and enjoyment of the republican and Christian institutions of which government they will, in some measure, have been fitted by a temporary apprenticeship on American soil."

Finally, the report alludes to the admirable adaptation of African labor to the construction of our railroads, and other works of internal improvement.

The African Apprentice Bill.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate, March 16.

Below will be found the famous African Apprentice bill, introduced into the House by the Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, of East Feliciana, which has excited so much interest for the past few days in the Senate:

An act, to grant the authority of the State of Louisiana and for the importation of Free Black Laborers within this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.* That JAMES H. BRIGHAM and his associates be and they are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for agricultural and other laboring purposes, twenty-five hundred free Africans: *Provided*, they shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than fifteen years.

On motion of Gen. SIMMES, this bill was yesterday postponed indefinitely by the Senate. The vote was 15 ayes; 13 nays. The mover for postponement avowed it as his fixed conviction that the proposed bill was one destined to be greatly beneficial to the South, and his motion to postpone was only from regard to friends opposed to the measure who had appealed to him to defer action until the next session, so that the matter might be thoroughly discussed by the people and the press. A lengthy debate followed, in which Messrs. KIDD, SHADBURNE, DUCROS and others participated in behalf of the bill, and opposed by Messrs. PEARCE, DEFREESE, TAYLOR and HYAMS in short speeches.

Miscellaneous Items.

A young lady in Iowa was shot by her lover last week. Her name was Harriet Siedler; his was Robert Schmidt. Both were Germans, living in Dodge County. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and Schmidt had come over from St. Paul, Michigan, where he has resided, to fulfill the engagement; but the parents of the lady objected to the marriage, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his design so far as the young lady was concerned, but failed to shoot himself on account of the loss of the cap on his gun. After failing in this, he threw himself into the river, but was rescued and arrested. The young lady expired on Sunday morning. She charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of blame.

A slave boy, 11 years old, was killed by his master, Francis Reueche, in New-Orleans last week. Reueche was arrested and held to answer. Witnesses proved that the boy had been ill treated since October last. His master was in the habit of beating and kicking him in the most violent manner, and had on several occasions tied a handkerchief over his mouth, to prevent his screams from being heard in the street. About fifteen days ago, witness saw Reueche beating the boy violently over the head with an iron instrument, which he believes was a pair of shoemaker's pincers. At that time, the boy appeared to be sickly, and wounded in his legs.

The United States District Court of the Southern District of Ohio (Judge McLean presiding) has decided an important case. A bill was filed by Christian A. Zabriskie, against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to enjoin the payment of a guarantee made by that Company of $400,000 of the Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Rilroad Company. The case was argued last October. Judge McLean decides the case in favor of the bondholders. Notice of appeal was given by the plaintiff. This case involved some interesting questions touching the validity of railroad bonds.

A horrible murder was committed on Tuesday week, between Bloomfield and Bardstown, in Nelson County, by three negroes on their master, Mr. James Maxwell. They beat him to death. The negroes have all been arrested. One of them has turned State's evidence, and he says that he was present when his master was murdered, but took no part in it. The cause assigned for the murder is that Mr. Maxwell had whipped the wives of the negroes. There was a great deal of excitement on account of it. The negroes have been lodged in jail at Bardstown.

The Moyamensing Soup Society, of Philadelphia, closed its operations on Saturday. In the evening, the recipients of its charity, to the number of 700 men, women and children, assembled in the basement of the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine-street, above Seventh, and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Durborow, the pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Messrs. Bringhurst, Allen and Odenheimer. The assemblage presented a rather novel appearance. It was said to be the first time such a body had been brought together under similar circumstances.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says a call has been made for all persons desirous of volunteering their services to the United States Government for the Utah Expedition to meet at the armory of the Cadwalader Grays. Over one hundred young men have already, we understand, enrolled themselves. If the Government should determine to accept of volunteers, we have no doubt Philadelphia and vicinity will contribute a large number.

A duel was fought near the Missiseippi State line last week between Capt. Mawry, of Mobile, and Capt. H. A. de Riviere, a gentleman who goes about lecturing. Capt. Mawry was not touched, and de Riviere's life was saved by a

former prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 65@$16 70 for Mess; and $13 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c.@9½c. for Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon Hams, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon Hams, and 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; the transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls. in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is heavy and languid, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots of Common to Prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is attracting more attention at our quotations; Liverpool, at 70c.@72½c. for ground, and $1 12½@$1 30 for fine, ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 20c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¼c.@7c.; refined, 7¾c.@15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12½c.@13c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in slack demand at quoted rates: No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.@62½c.; Mace, 45c.; Cassia, in mats, 28c.@30c.; Pepper, 9½c.@10c., free, and 8¾c.@9c., in bond; Pimento, 7c., free, and 6¾c., in bond; Cloves, 8¼c.; Race Ginger, 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,100 hhds., including Porto Rico at 6⅞c @7¼c.; Cuba 6¼c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c., ₱ lb. Also by auction, 40 boxes and 175 mats brown and white Central American at $6 87½@$8 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Mr. CHAMPONIER'S statement, just published in New Orleans, shows the crop of Louisiana to be 279,000 hhds., which amount is larger than most recent estimates.

TALLOW—Small lots are selling at 10¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are less sought after at about former quotations.

TIN—The market continues quiet, and prices of most kinds favor buyers. We quote Straits at 27c. Banca, at 28c. ₱ lb.; Plates, at $9@$9 25 for I. C. Coke, and $10 75@$11 for ½d. X; Terne, at $8@$8 50 for Coke, and $10@$10 25 for Charcoal, ₱ box.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c. ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, and rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d.@6¼d ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl., Pork and Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., 280 lbs., Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Bark *Matanzas*, 428 tons, hence to Sidney, N. S. W., at about $7,000; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, 1c.@1⅜c.; a Swedish brig, hence to Cork and a market, Corn, 10d., in bulk; bark *Zephyr*, 535 tons, to Constantinople, *via* Malta, 80,000 gallons Rum, 5c. ₱ gallon; a schooner from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, $17; a bark, 350 tons, from Richmond to Rio Flour, $1; a Br. bark, 1,092 tons British measure, to Rotterdam, £1,325; a brig, 200 tons, from Wilmington to San Juan, Cuba, and back, $1,800; one from Jacksonville to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 42½c. and Molasses, $3 50; one from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos, Lumber, on private terms, and back to New-York, 42½c. and $3; a bark, 350 tons, hence to Havana, $1,250; a schr., 155 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,200; a brig, from St. Marys to St. Pierre, Mart., Lumber, $10; a schr., to St. John, N. B., 30c. ₱ bbl.

Buffalo Live Stock Market....MARCH 23.

The receipts of cattle and live hogs at this point are small, and the offerings on sale limited. The demand, however, is quite moderate. Market rules dull. We give such returns as we have below:

Receipts at the Elk-street Drove-Yard (H. SESSIONS) for the week ending March 28, 1858: Cattle, 373; sheep, 271.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Shipped for Eastern markets	272	200
Taken for Buffalo market	17	146
Totals	289	346

Some sales of cattle were made at these yards at an average of 5½c. gross, and about 176 sheep at 6c.

Outside we hear of 100 live hogs, still-fat, at 4¾c.; 200 corn-fat at 5¼c.; and 50 do. in two lots, at 5¼c. Also, 200 stock, averaging 105 lbs., at 4¾c.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
LECTURES ON THE EAST.
NIBLO'S SALOON, ENTRANCE LOWER DOOR ON BROADWAY.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
1st Lecture, SATURDAY 27th March, 1858.
Introductory Remarks on behalf of the Committee.
"The Relations of Syria to Modern Commerce."
The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.
2d Lecture, TUESDAY, 30th March.
The Rev. WM THOMSON, of Syria.
"Lebanon, and the Countries bordering the Jordan."
3d Lecture THURSDAY, 1st April.
JAMES T. BARCLAY, M. D., of Jerusalem.
"Jerusalem, and the Country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, with particular reference to its Commercial Capabilities."
4th Lecture, SATURDAY, 3d April.
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.
"The Dead Sea Expedition, in Connection with Syrian Exploration."
5th Lecture, TUESDAY, 6th April.
The Rev. M. J. RAPHALL Ph. D.
"The Undivided Hebrew Empire—Its Commerce and Influence under King Solomon—The Geographical Position which Promoted its Development."
The Rev. A. FISCHEL, Ph. D.
"The Interest with which the Holy Land is Still Regarded."

Tickets can be obtained at the Rooms of the Society, New-York University, Washington Square, between 3 and 5 o'clock; or at Mr. Thomas T. Green's, druggist, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; at Messrs. Carter's, Brothers Broadway, corner of Spring; and at Mr. Sibell's, corner of Nassau and Wall sts.

Course ticket, $3; Single ticket, $1.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN IN AMERICA.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:

Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. By the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. April 1.
Fair Play for Woman. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., April 8.
Woman and Her Work. The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN April 15.
Woman and the Elective Franchise. Mrs. LUCY STONE, April 22.
Benefit to Woman of Organized Emigration. The Hon. ELI THAYER.

These lectures will be given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Astor-place. The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.

Mr. BRADY's lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. The lectures that follow at 8.

Tickets for the course, $2. To be found at the principal Bookstores. Single admissions 50 cents.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, director of the French Institute for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. Subjects:

March 25.....*Chauteabriand.*
April 1.....*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8.....*Beranger.*

Course tickets $1; single tickets 50 cents. To be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

LECTURE ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON—By that most interesting and eloquent orator, the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, March 29, 1858. Tickets 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—THE Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, New-York, will address the children's meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING. The Rev. S. B. WAKELEY, of New-York, is expected to speak on Thursday evening, April 1. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7¾. Admission free.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING—LATELY held in the Rev. Mr. CLEMENTS' Church, will, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week be held in the West 26th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Exercises commence at 7¾ o'clock, and all are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSBURG.—THE REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, of South Brooklyn, will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open for a prayer-meeting THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. KREBS will conduct the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Lecture room of the Mercer-st. Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Lecture room is on Green-st., near 8th-st., directly in the rear of the Church. All interested are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, ON UNION SQUARE.—There will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7¾ o'clock.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th-av. It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room." Come! Come! Come!

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

PERSONAL.

ELIZABETH GILMOUR, WHO LEFT Brooklyn in the month of September last, and engaged as nurse in the family of a Mr. Allen, then resident of New-Haven, Conn., and subsequently of Albany, N. Y., will please inform her sister, ANN GILMOUR, No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, of her place of residence.

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old, to some respectable lady. Call at No. 198 Varick-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

G—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—NOVEL COMBINATION.
Farewell benefit and last appearance in opera of
CARL FORMES,
Consisting of two grand operas, (an evening performance and a matinée.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1858, positively the last night of
THE HUGUENOTS.
On SATURDAY, at 1½—OPERA MATINEE,
MARTHA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With every reserved seat and $1 admission ticket bought for
THE HUGUENOTS
will be given
A GRATUITOUS TICKET,
admitting to the Opera Matinée, MARTHA.
CARD.
The receipts of these two performances (which, properly speaking, form one entertainment as the regular price rule for a "Huguenot" ticket insures a free admission to Martha") are set apart for the
BENEFIT OF CARL FORMES,
who, after a career unexampled for brilliancy, will bid farewell to the patrons of the opera.
Whenever an artist takes a first benefit it has always been customary that he or she should sing some extra pieces. The length of the "Huguenots," however, renders a deviation from this course unavoidable. As a compensation, therefore, the whole of Flotow's opera of MARTHA will be given the next day as a
GRATUITOUS MATINEE
to those who will honor Mr. Formes' benefit on FRIDAY.
All those persons, therefore, who will buy a reserved seat or a $1 admission ticket
BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE DOORS,
Will receive
A FREE TICKET FOR THE MATINEE.
The sale of seats for the benefit of CARL FORMES, and positively last night of
THE HUGUENOTS AND MARTHA,
commences this morning, at the three Ticket Offices.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Those who can only attend the Matinée can buy tickets for MARTHA only on Saturday, at
FIFTY CENTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock,
Benefit and last appearance of
CARL FORMES.
Positively last night of
THE HUGUENOTS
the principal *rôles* by La Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaneser, Beutler, Oehrlein, Dubreuil and Carl Formes.
SATURDAY, March 27, at 1½ o'clock, Opera Matinée, MARTHA,
on which occasion the popular prima donna, Mme. JOHANNSEN will make her first appearance (having returned with Mr Thalberg from the South) in connection with Carl Formes, Mme Bertsel Pikaneser, Oehrlein.
PRICE OF TICKETS ADMITTING TO BOTH PERFORMANCES.
Reserved Seats.....$5 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission ticket.....$1
Admission to the Matinée only for those persons who cannot attend on Friday evening.
FIFTY CENTS.
The sale of tickets admitting to the "Huguenots" and Matinée commences this morning. The sale of tickets for the Matinée only commences on Saturday morning.
On Monday, March 29, first night of Wm H. Fry's opera of LEONORA—La Grange, D'angri Tiberini and Gassier. The season positively closes on Thursday, March 31.

LAST DAY.
Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
respectfully informs the public, at the request of numerous patrons, who consider
THE SEASON OF LENT
as an appropriate time for the production of
A SACRED ORATORIO,
that they will give Handel's
THE MESSIAH,
with a combined orchestral force of
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
CARL FORMES
will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.
Full particulars will be given.
In order to afford all classes an opportunity of hearing this celebrated work rendered by some of the most celebrated artists,
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
has been fixed at One Dollar to all parts. Seats reserved without any extra charge.

GUSTAV SATTER'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss HATTIE ANDEM Soprano.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Messrs. J. PYCHOWSKI & R. GOLDBECK, Pianists.
Mr THEODORE HISFELD,
Mr. JOSEPH NOLLand
Mr. C. BERGNER.
Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the music stores of SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, WM. HALL & SON, and FIRTH, POND & CO., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PAUL JULIEN,
About leaving the friendly shores of this, his adopted country, feels anxious to appear once more in the City of New York, where he has always been received with so much kindness and munificence, and has much pleasure to announce to the musical amateurs that for this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand Opera of Bruxelles,
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman,
HERR GOLDBECK,
the talented young pianist
HERR TREUER and MR. REITER
will preside at the Piano-forte.
at
MOZART HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.
Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST DAY.
Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 24,
RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
assisted by their
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,
And positively their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
THE CHARMING TERESA ROLLA,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
KIM-KA.
GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vantilataw.
ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.
Bianco.....ANTOINE Brocolo.....JEROME
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1858,
Goldsmith's fine old five-act Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Old Hardcastle.Mr. Burnett, Tony Lumpkin.Mr. Jefferson
Young Marlow...Mr. Perry Diggory.....Mr. Peters
Hastings.....Mr. Stoddart Sir Charles.....Mr. Brown
Miss Hardcastle, (first appearance since illness,) Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Wells Miss Neville, Mrs. Johnston
To conclude with the famous comic duality of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Mr. Simon Lullaby.....Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Letitia Lullaby.....Miss Josephine Manners
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 25,
THE NENA SAHIB; OR, THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor.....Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery.....Mr. J. J. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1858,
Benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN.
Will be acted the Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
Brutus.....Mr. McKean Buchanan
Marc Antony.....Mr. E. Johnston
Portia.....Mrs. H. Jordan
To conclude with the last three acts of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
To conclude with the farce of
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

LAST DAY.
Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mammoth Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Soirée Dansante and Concert a la Musard, to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Now ready, and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CONCERT A LA MUSARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Large bands of the best music in the City have been engaged for this occasion. This concert takes place on the EVENING of April 8. Purchasers of tickets will see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Price—Double tickets, $2; ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores, principal hotels and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway, also at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

LAST DAY.
Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED
EXTRAVAGANTLY APPLAUDED.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
NEW AND AMUSING, TOUCHING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
AFTERNOONS AT 3, EVENINGS AT 7½.
AFTERNOONS AT 3, EVENINGS AT 7½.
AFTERNOONS AT 3, EVENINGS AT 7½.
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
EVERY, EVERY DAY
THIS WEEK.

THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.
COMPLIMENTARY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, BENEFIT TO MRS. E. D. E. N SOUTHWORTH, the popular authoress of the thrilling novelette from which Mr Watkins has prepared this extraordinary drama, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. On which occasion Mrs. S. will be present in person.

LAST DAY.
Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association, received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

FANCY DRESS SOIREF, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera and at the balls of the Winter season will be worn at the Crystal Palace Soirée, April 8. Double tickets, $2. Ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at Thompson Brother's banking office, No. 2 Wall-st., at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES INTENDING to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fête at Crystal Palace will please see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, $2. Single, for Ladies $1. Offices No. 566 Broadway and No. 2 Wall-st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—THE LADIES of the Universalist Society, Williamsburg, will hold a Festival in the basement of their Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst. The choir of the church have kindly volunteered to sing several choice pieces during the evening. Admission 15c.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS
And will be ready in a few days,
REVIVAL HYMNS,
By the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The above will be comprised in one small 18mo volume, of about 160 pp. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

GET THE BEST.
JUST PUBLISHED,
MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth.
EDWARD DUNGAN & BROTHER.
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 371 Broadway.

TEMPLE MELODIES.—FIVE HUNDRED FAvorite hymns set to 200 well-known tunes, the words and music being on the same page. For prayer and conference meetings, family worship, and Congregational singing. Prices: 12mo edition, cloth binding, 62 cents; roan, 75 cents; octavo edition, (large type,) cloth, 87 cents; roan, $1. A liberal discount in quantities.

This work is believed to be peculiarly suited to the present season of awakened religious interest.
From the New-York Evangelist.

There is a kind of earnest revival air pervading the tunes and hymns that will strike a chord in many a Christian heart; and we think all will unite in awarding to it the praise of a comprehensive, sensible, practical, and useful book.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
No. 108 & 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. BRADY'S PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEments compelling his absence from the City, the *Argument for Removing the Legal Disabilities of Women* will be made on THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK, instead of the 25th of March, as first announced. Mr. THAYER will present his interesting and Congressional Speech at the end of the course, if he can arrange to leave Washington.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The section "On Agriculture," JOHN JAY, Chairman, will meet for organization in the Rooms, University Buildings, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations through the past Winter. These sums have been for the most part received recently in response to a notice read from their pulpits by many clergymen to whom the managers would offer their warmest thanks for the sympathy expressed and the assistance thus rendered to their cause:

From a friend	$5 00	James Lenox	$100 00
From a lady by Mrs. Van W.	10 00	S. H. W., by Mrs. Perkins	10 00
A "widowed mother," by Mrs Perkins	5 00	Mrs. Lanier	20 00
Mrs McBride	25 00	Mrs. Fellows	25 00
Mrs. McLanahan	10 00	Mrs. Johnston	50 00
J. C. Leveridge	5 00	Mrs. Alley	5 00
Mrs. W. J. Brown	10 00	Is. W. Blain, by Mrs. Kimball	10 00
From the "Children's Fair,"	1 50	Thos. H. Faile	100 00
From "a widow,"	5 00	Jas. Boorman	100 00
Mrs. Goff	2 00	Mrs. H. Bruen	25 00
S. C. W	5 00	A friend, by Miss Betts	5 00
Mrs G. N. Bleecker	10 00	Mr. Clark, of Northampton, by Miss Betts	25 00
Mrs. McBride	25 00	Mrs. Johnston	50 00
Mrs. McLanahan	10 00	Mrs Alley	15 00
Mrs. Chs. H. Russell	10 00	Wm Jay	15 00
M P. A	10 00	Miss Foster	20 00
From a friend	3 00	Mrs Terbell	10 00
J. T. Johnston	25 00	By Miss Betts	8 00
Mrs. R. L. Stuart	25 00	Member of Rutgers-st. Church, by Mrs. Platt	10 00
Silas Brownell	10 00	Mrs. C. P. Woodhull	1 00
W. J. Brown	10 00	Mrs. Krebs	3 00
Capt. B. W. Ogden	10 00	Mr. Wetmore	5 00
Jas. W. McCulloh	3 00	Miss M. Wetmore	2 00
Mrs. E Cady	5 00	E. S. Woodhull	5 00
A widow in N. C	6 70	W. H. Woodhull	5 00
A Friend, by Mrs. Wm. Betts	5 00	Mrs Woodhull	5 00
A Friend, by Miss Woodhull	3 00	Miss C. P. Woodhull	3 00
A Lady	1 00	W. J. VanWagenen	3 00
A. R. Walsh	10 00	A friend, by Mrs. Hawa	3 00
Miss E. Jones	30 00	Mrs. Chapler	4 00
James W. Underhull	25 00	Miss Gelston	10 00
Ed. J Woolsey	50 00	Mrs. C. H. Russell	20 00
Mrs. P. Ballard	5 00	Mrs. Johnson	50 00
Mrs. S. Parkhill	3 00	A friend, by Mrs. W. Betts	15 00
Cash, by Miss Woodhull	3 00	A friend, by Mrs. Vandenheuvel	30 00
Friend to widows, by Mrs Perkins	5 00	Mrs. J. Sturges	5 00
A. H. W	50 00	Mrs. E Cady	5 00
Dr. J Harsen	20 00	S. R. McIlvaine	10 00
Mrs Bronson	20 00	John Sturges	10 00
Miss Glover	100 00	W. S. Gilman	25 00
Miss M. Glover	50 00	S. F. B.	10 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Spencer	100 00	Cash	10 00
Stephen Palmer	3 00	Miss VanHorne	5 00
Mrs. J. S. Johnston	5 00	Miss Hicks	5 00
Mrs. C. Marshall	2 00	C. H. Seaman	5 00
Miss Carrington	2 50	The Donor	5 00
M. J. Reese	3 00	M. R. P	3 00
J. D. Wolfe	100 00	Groesbeck Bros	100 00
Adam Norrie	10 00	Mrs. M. Lanahan	15 00
Ed. F. Sanderson	10 00	Mrs. John Paine	10 00
Jas. N Cobb	10 00	Mrs. Jas. M Bride	25 00
Thos. Fraser	10 00	From St. George's Ch. by Dr. Tyng	100 00
Silas Brown	10 00	The Misses Wallace	10 00
John C. Tucker	20 00	Mrs Wm. M Halsted	25 00
Wm. A. Smith	10 00	Miss Brinkerhoff	15 00
Aug. Whiting	10 00	"From friends of widows," &c	14 00
Henry Stokes	5 00	Miss M. Bronson	40 00
J. S. Stokes	3 00	A friend, by Mrs. R. J. Crowther	10 00
Mrs. W. Center	2 00	Mr R. Crowther	3 00
Mrs. Hugh Thompson		Mrs. R Crowther	3 00
An old subscriber in 19th-st	5 00	Mrs. E. Wainwright	5 00
Mrs Robert Carter	5 00	Mrs. C. J. Starr	8 00
Miss Morris	6 00	Wm. N. C	10 00
Miss M. Greene	8 00	Mr Riddle	2 00
Miss L Greene	2 00	"For the Widow's Society	3 00
Mrs. P. Carter	2 00	Anony, by Mrs. Betts	3 00
Mrs. H. J Wyckoff	2 00	Mrs. P. G. Stuyvesant	50 00
Mrs Cromlie	2 50		
A. C. Downing	5 00		
A friend, by Mrs. Van Wyck	20 00		

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, grapes, flowers, fruits and vegetables; can be well recommended; address J. D., Box No. 2,307 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a first rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other is go chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 200 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, and to attend growing up young ladies: she understands all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing would have no objection to travel and make herself useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 161 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young women, situations in City or country, one as good cook and laundress, the other as neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they can be well recommended; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A LADY PARTING WITH HER seamstress wishes to obtain her a situation; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and can get up ladies' fineries in the neatest manner; has five years' recommendations; any lady calling at her present situation, No. 31 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av, will get satisfactory reasons for parting with her.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family or boarding school. A faithful discharge of duties may be relied upon. Inquir for Miss CLARKE, at No. 35 7th av between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. Any letters to the above address will be promptly answered

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotchwomen, (sisters,) to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply for 2 days, at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room, near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young American woman, to travel as lady's maid, &c; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objections to any part of the world. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 431 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable young woman who is a good cook; understands baking and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No 335 6th-av, one door from 21st st; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook by a respectable middle-aged woman—one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No 364 6th-st., between avenues C and D. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country, as she understands milk and butter. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av, near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as cook, understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, wages not such an object as good home. Best City reference. Inquire No 62 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING American young woman a situation; is a first rate cook, understands do in all their branches, meats, poultry, game, pastry of all kinds; is also a good baker, would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Married Bachelor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Kim Ka—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—A Conjugal Lesson.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Gale Breezely—Persecuted Dutchman

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Julius Cæsar—London Assurance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The North American leaves Portland for Liverp'l M'ch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana M'ch 27
The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton* left Southampton for this port on the 10th inst. with four days' later news from Europe, and is now overdue. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at the hour of going to press. The *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 13th, with a week's later news, and fully due at Halifax, had not been heard from at an early hour last evening, but the working of the telegraph line was subsequently interrupted.

In the United States Senate, yesterday morning, Mr. Seward presented the Anti-Lecompton resolutions of the Legislature of New-York. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to facilitate communication with the army in Utah by telegraph. Mr. Gwin, of California, proposed to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but as Messrs. Doolittle, Stuart, Seward, and others urged that the Minnesota bill should have precedence, Mr. Gwin consented, and it was taken up. Mr. Pugh offered an amendment, which was agreed to, respecting the United States laws and Courts in Minnesota, and the bill was then ordered to the second reading. The House of Representatives took up the Deficiency bill. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, made a Lecompton speech, in reply to Mr. Blair. Mr. Granger, of New-York, spoke against Lecompton. Mr. Horace F. Clark, of New-York, made a strong Anti-Lecompton speech. Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, opposed the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, spoke in favor of Lecompton. Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, opposed the Lecompton Constitution and denounced the course of the Administration. When he had concluded, the House adjourned.

It is considered certain that Mr. Quitman's Army bill will pass the Senate with very little opposition. The amendments made by the Committee on Military Affairs are comparatively unimportant, and do not change its general features.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday present no feature of special importance. The State Engineer sent in to the Assembly, in reply to a resolution of that body, an estimate of the cost of completing the Canals, of which the aggregate amount is put down at $4,955,777 14. The Committee on the Brooklyn Assessment bill bribery case were discharged from further consideration of the matter, not being able to find anything tangible in the charges.

By the arrival of the Santa Fé mail at Independence, Mo., we have later news from New-Mexico. Capt. Marcy, with one thousand head of mules, was to leave Fort Union on his return to Camp Scott on the 25th inst. Lieut. Beale was a passenger with the mail. He reports that the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, to which he adhered strictly from Los Angelos, in California, is the best natural route for a railroad in the world, shortening that surveyed by Lieut. Whipple, five hundred miles.

Latest advices from Sonora state that General Gandara, the leader of the rebellion in that State, has been entirely successful, having defeated the Government troops in several engagements. The Governor, Pesqueira, was surrounded by Gandara's troops, and could not escape. Gandara had ordered all prisoners to be massacred, and had proclaimed his intention to hang Pesqueira, if he should be taken.

An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Pittsburg, Penn., last night, which was addressed by Col. Forney and other prominent Democrats. Resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform and the doctrine of popular rights were passed by acclamation.

R. L. Shannon, Esq., delivered his lecture on Kansas in Hope Chapel, last night, to a much larger audience than that in attendance on a previous occasion.

John R. Finnally, *alias* Harry A. Howard, and a woman named Ann Brainard, *alias* Ann Howard, were brought to the City, yesterday morning, from Maryland, charged with kidnapping Sarah Taylor, a colored girl nearly fifteen years of age, taking her from this City to Washington, and attempting to sell her as a slave. The prisoners were taken before the Mayor, who sent them before the Recorder, by whom they will be examined to-day.

Several witnesses were examined, yesterday, before Coroner Gamble, on an application to admit Cunningham, who shot Paudeen, to bail. The evidence was intended to rebut that offered at the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner gives his decision in the case to-day. Cunningham, meantime, remains locked up in the Tombs

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, $3,000 was appropriated for repairing Ward School No. 40, in Twentieth-street.

The General Markets, yesterday, were decidedly brisker for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 5,000 bales, one-half *in transitu*. Prices, however, did not improve. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in fair request,—the latter at advanced rates. Hog products were in good demand at full quotations. Sugars were active and buoyant. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 689.

The Cattle Markets were overstocked with bullocks yesterday, there being larger offerings (3,113) at Forty-fourth-street, than on any previous market-day since September last. The total City receipts for the week number 3 646, which is 800 above the preceding week and 500 above the weekly average for all of last year. Sales opened at low figures in the morning, and continued to fall through the day—the average decline from the previous Wednesday's low rates being about ½c. ₰ lb on the dressed weight. Under the stimulus of low prices, and considerable concessions by sellers on the estimated weights, butchers bought freely, so that with some extra purchases for Bermuda and for country feeding, the yards were nearly cleared at sundown. Butchers were never in a better condition than now to treat their customers to good beef at low rates.

Condition of Lecompton.—The Senate Lecompton Bill has not, as yet, been introduced in the House, which body is, however, discussing the measure in Committee of the Whole, under cover of the Deficiency Bill. But soon the Bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, will be subjected to the ordeal of the Lower House, and if advices from Washington may be relied on, speedily be brought to a final vote. There is sufficient doubt about the result to excite the strongest possible interest in the public mind.

France upon the Question of Mexico.

The condition and prospects of the magnificent Territories which are now given up to Mexican misrule, and to all the chances of a permanent state of chaos, are not absolutely matters of indifference to all the world beside ourselves. The days have gone by in which national interests could be safely studied and provided for by an exclusive reference to the immediate limits of the national authority. The fiction of the family of nations is fast ceasing to be a fiction even in form, and the very wars of modern times bear witness to the gradual identification of the aims and hopes of civilized mankind. The States of antiquity pursued in peace and in war alike a purely selfish policy; and, unless we except the case of the Achaian League, it will be impossible to find in the annals of antiquity anything at all resembling those great alliances by which the destiny of the world has once and again been decided since Christendom emerged from the confusions of feudalism. The traditional phraseology of courts and of diplomacy has, indeed, preserved a mingled flavor of autique and feudal reasoning—but the practical relations of State with State have been determined by an ever-steady and growing tendency in each towards the recognition of the ties that bind it up with all the rest. The first assertion of the doctrine of the balance of power by the Italian States against Charles VIII.—the league of Protestant Germany and the North against the Empire—the resistance organized by England against Spain, in the time of Philip II., and afterwards against France in the time of Louis XIV.—the counteraction of England's overweening naval superiority by combined Europe during our own Revolution—the coalitions by which Napoleon was opposed, thwarted, and finally overcome—and the Western Alliance against the ambitious designs of Russia, have all been but so many steps towards the abrogation of special claims on the part of any particular sovereign, or people, to such a preponderance in the world's affairs as would interfere with the prosperous development of the whole, by crushing the independent action of any part of the great system of nations. Every race that occupies a portion of the earth's surface owes a certain duty to the world. If that duty is done—if, that is, peace is preserved within the borders of the land, and a reasonable opportunity given to its inhabitants for bringing forward whatever resources of whatever kind it may possess into the commerce, both material and moral, of the world—then we may be very sure that the protection of that State from outrageous wrong or violent absorption at the hands of any neighbor, however powerful, will be recognized as an integral part of the modern policy of Christendom. We need fear no new partitions of Poland in Europe, and no triumphs of vagrant fillibustering are ever likely to defile the page of history in America. But wherever we find an incompetent and disorderly people wasting a fair inheritance, and habitually disarranging its relations with the rest of the world, there we may expect to find also some superior nationality sooner or later making its way and establishing its authority.

And therefore it is that for the last few years careful observers on both sides of the Atlantic have recognized in the State of Mexico distinct intimations of an approaching intervention by American influence, organized in some legitimate and natural way, which should arrest the process of national decomposition and rescue interests important to all the world from the Damoclean sword which has hung suspended above them ever since the last Viceroy of New-Spain gave place to the first President of the Mexican Republic. We have already referred to the language in which the English journals are now treating this subject, and it may be instructive to those who labor under a chronic incapacity of discriminating between the forces of history and the perils of fillibustering selfishness, to see how the anticipated supremacy of American ideas in Mexico has been regarded by one of the soundest and most distinguished of French economists. Six years ago a French gentleman, M. De Daumartin, obtained large grants of land in Sonora and Chihuahua, which he naturally wished to put into the European market. He accordingly published at Paris a Memoir upon the state of Mexico, in which he warned Europe of the southward drift of the American Republic, and appealed to the "Latin" race, in particular, to the people of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, to throw such an emigration into Mexico as would suffice to strengthen her against the advance of the Anglo-Saxon element, and to found a new "Catholic power between the Pacific and the Gulf which should hold the keys of either sea." Upon this book of M. Daumartin an article was written by Horace Say, in which the whole case was reviewed with great ability, and sentence uttered in the following language: "For our part we are far from partaking M. Daumartin's fear of the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is too intelligent a race, too laborious, too justly appreciative of the mutual services of men in industry, government and commerce to abandon itself to any despotism, whether of economic theories or of armed oppression. We avow that we are less of Latins than we are of Latinists. We will not even conceal that we are annexationists, in a way, if not for our own sake then for the sake of Mexico. The absorption of Cuba by the United States may be doubtful, for that question is clogged by the fatal incubus of Slavery. The liberal policy of England has set Canada wholly on one side. Let, then, the Anglo-Saxon fulfill his destiny in North America by moving to the South, and filling the Continent with millions of intelligent and industrious men. Let him even march to the Isthmus of Panama. For the Spaniard and the Indian, let them mingle where they may. Where they cannot mingle, let them subside and disappear. The reign of labor is fairly begun, and the world will hail the day when the American Anglo-Saxon of California shall shake hands with the British Anglo-Saxon of Australia, each the founder of a new and friendly empire." These are the words of a statesman and philosopher who can rise above the petty limitations of a narrow domestic policy to the contemplation of the great laws which determine the course of history. They will find an echo not merely in the vague instincts of the popular heart, but in the deliberate judgment of every man who has reflected upon the character of the age, and who is not carried away by some undisciplined private hobby quite out of sight of the relations which actually exist between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mexican races upon this continent.

The Anxious Democracy.

The Hudibrastic skill "to divide a hair 'twixt south and southwest side" was never in greater request among any body of mortal men than among the ingenious but perturbed spirits actually engaged at Washington in the difficult task of passing the camel of Lecompton through the eye of the Democratic needle. The present leader of the Lecomptonite phalanx, Mr. Green, of Missouri, has indeed very boldly avowed his own specific object. He is working for the salvation not of the Union, or of the Constitution, or of any such "glittering generality," but simply and solely of the Democratic Party. There is something satisfactory in this frankness, cynical though it be. one can hardly be expected to be glad that an American Senator should put his passionate advocacy of a great measure which is convulsing the political world of the nation avowedly upon the ground that he thinks its passage required by the necessities of his "party." If a Tory Lord should urge the repeal of the Corn Laws in the British House of Peers on such a pretext, his own supporters would be the first to shame him into silence. The hypocritic affectation of a supreme regard for the interests of the whole country is the homage which political vice must pay to patriotic virtue whenever patriotic virtue can make herself respected. And it is not possible, therefore, to rejoice over this open scorn of the mere appearance of patriotism on the floor of the Senate. But we may still congratulate ourselves that Mr. Green should have deliberately unveiled the Administration before the country, and that Mr. Buchanan stands confessed before us all the exasperated chief of a party pushing onward, through thick and thin, to a purely partisan victory. But though Mr. Green, after menacing the "Republicans" with "the cannon of the South," concluded his speech with "aspirations for the consolidation and permanency of the Democratic Party," he found himself obliged to bate a little of his straightforward demonstrativeness when he came to the point of action. He fell to manipulating his bill when he came to propose it; and if the measure in the form of its final passage by the Senate can really save us from the "cannon of the South" then we must say that we fear the calibre of that "dread artillery" has been somewhat over-estimated.

But if the quibblings of Green are remarkable, it is not easy to describe the minute manœuvreing of his less audacious associates. It may be safely affirmed that at this moment some sixty members of Congress are utterly absorbed in the search after expedients by which they may be enabled either to vote for "Lecompton" without indorsing it, or to indorse it without voting for it. There is much that is melancholy, and much, too, that is ridiculous in this thought, but we have gained a great deal of ground upon the reckless invaders of constitutional right, in thus driving so many of their supporters into their present straits. The manly and patriotic sentiment of the country has compelled these unlucky men thus to invoke the powers of the air, and ransack the mysteries of the black-art political for some stroke of legerdemain which may save them at once from the present fury of the Administration, and from the fiercer wrath to come of their constituency. Let us hope that before the final vote shall be taken they may be driven a little further to fare a great deal better by giving up altogether the miserable task in which they are engaged. The Hon. Horace F. Clark, of this City, last night, devoted himself very earnestly "to proving that a Democrat may vote against Lecompton without sacrificing his party position." We do not doubt that he perfectly well understands that no man, be he Democrat or not, can vote *for* Lecompton without sacrificing something better than his party position. This the people of the United States, at least, understand, and they will choose the future statesmen of the land, not by the standard of the cannonading Mr. Green and the prophetic Mr. Toombs, but by that of the convincing Mr. Crittenden and the out-spoken Mr. Douglas.

Two Sides of a Question.

The moral and intellectual *bouleversement* wrought in the heads of its supporters by Slavery has often been commented upon as amongst the most curious incidents in the system, and it is rarely more curiously displayed than in their treatment of questions of political ecoromy and jurisprudence. During the height of the panic, the South boasted over its exemption from the great commercial epidemic, and would have had fair ground for rejoicing if it had owed its safety to any cause than the real one. There are two ways in which a community may escape monetary crises—one is, by having no commercial relations with anybody else; and the other, by supplying the banks with gold enough out of the public exchequer to enable them to be liberal. The South measurably protects itself against revulsions by the inferiority of its commercial business. Louis Napoleon protected France in the latter mode; but the first is, we must say, the simpler and less complicated. As soon as the Cotton crop of the slave States is set down at the seaports, their whole commercial business is finished—the planter collects the money, buys suits of calico and pairs of brogans for his negroes, and goes home. To get up a panic out of materials of this sort is clearly impossible. One might nearly as well talk of panic among the Malakols or the Chioptes, whose currency is elephants' tusks and printed calico. Panics are the concomitants of extended and complicated systems of commerce. They are one of the diseases of high civilization. There are no such things known in Central Africa, or in Thibet. For the South to boast of exemption from them was but one of the many evidences of pastoral simplicity which her organs of opinion so frequently afford.

One would hardly expect a man of Senator Toombs' standing, however, to fall into the popular delusions upon subjects of this sort; and yet in his recent speech in the Senate upon the Lecompton question, he fairly outdid his constituents in the savage simplicity of his political economy. One of his notions is, that inasmuch as more Northerners apply to the Federal Government for special acts and offices, therefore the Union is of more benefit to the North than the South. Admitting, for the sake of argument, this to be true, it is hard to see that it is anything to boast of. Multifarious demands for special legislation are another proof of enterprise, commercial activity, and a highly artificial state of society. In semi-barbarous communities, special enactments would not be needed. They increase with the growth of civilization. General measures are amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of a rude population. Railroads, canals, joint-stock companies, and the thousand and one other subjects of private bills spring into existence in cities and seaports, and are never dreamed of in forests and on plantations. No Turk ever applies for a special hatti-scheriff. If it be as Mr. Toombs avers, the less Southerners say about it the better.

But what particular advantage Northern machine-makers and manufacturers derive from having their "special legislation" done in the present Federal Congress, any more than in a Northern Congress, we are at a loss to conceive. We greatly fear that even any jobs or frauds which the present Government sanctions, in the shape of private bills, would slip through just as readily in an assemblage in which not a slaveholder was to be found.

The Apotheosis of Prize-Fighters.

There are several classes of the community which in this City enjoy special privileges, and one or two which labor under special disabilities, though in most instances neither the privileges nor the disabilities are created by operation of law. Women and clergymen, young men, orators and old tobacco chewers are nowhere more highly favored than here, and their immunities and franchises are based upon prejudices, traditions, and opinions which derive their origin from an older source than the Government, and which no Government could destroy. We could wish to see some curtailment of the peculiar rights of the last of these classes, but we look for it from the operation of an improved taste, and are by no means disposed to call in the aid of the law to carry into effect our ideas of salival reform. The clergy and the ladies and the orators are heartily welcome to all and more than all the chivalry or reverence the community may choose to bestow on them.

Veneration is certainly not that organ in the national cranium which needs repression. A much larger amount of solid and hearty heroworship than we have ever yet exhibited may be indulged in without any serious injury to the national character. Popularity in democracies is essentially evanescent. The greatest speaker or statesman that has ever yet arrived amongst us must have had a thousand painful reminders, in the very zenith of his career, that his position was a precarious one, which commanding talents alone had won, and which incessant labor and unswerving honesty alone could retain. We are, therefore, not afraid, by any means, of adding to the circle of those on whom the popular interest and admiration centre themselves; but it is necessary to draw the line somewhere, and we, for our part, should like to make it exclude prize-fighters and shoulder-hitters from the number of the national idols. There is, and has been for years, a tendency at work amongst us to elevate common "bruisers" into the position of honor. Probably no city in the world in the present age, and in the same stage of civilization, witnessed a spectacle more humiliating than the funeral of Bill Poole. One of the largest political parties in the Union at that day, and the one, too, whose boast it was that its ranks contained all that was most conservative, orderly and intelligent in the nation, chose deliberately to make of this man a martyr to its creed, and surround his death, ignobly incurred in a pot-house row, with all the honors of a political apotheosis. A bully, whose whole life had been a standing reproach upon the law and its officers, was followed to the grave by a whole city of Christian men, because the ruffian had chosen to disgrace the popular party by professing its faith. His last words were consecrated by being made a party motto, because they contained a declaration which was, in reality, a party disgrace. "I die a true American," from the lips of Bill Poole, ought to have been repudiated with indignation by any body of men professing the smallest reverence for the great virtues that have made America the nation that she is, for the simple reason that Mr. Poole's career was an outrage upon every one of them.

This determination by a portion of the community to canonize rowdies and blackguards, and surround their excesses and savagery with the factitious interest with which the Old World surrounds the doings of imbecile or worthless monarchs, finds a curious illustration in the *Herald*, which treats its readers on Sunday morning with a minute account of the last hours of one of the heroes of the Poole tragedy, yclept Patrick McLaughlin—otherwise "Paudeen"—another of the scoundrels who, to the shame of our criminal jurisprudence, have for years set the hangman at defiance. He has met his death in the only way in which the ruffians of this Metropolis seem to have any reason to fear it—in a pot-house row. The greatest poet, orator, scholar, soldier or patriot of our day, would certainly not have as much space devoted to the dismal record of his last agonies, as "Paudeen" enjoys in the columns of our poor old contemporary. We have full particulars of the manner in which the event occurred; a sketch of "Paudeen's" career as a great public character in the great State of New-York; a short controversy about the place of his birth; a disquisition upon his great claim to celebrity and influence in his unrivaled skill as a buffer, gouger, biter, kicker, stabber—in short as a hardened and irreclaimable criminal, whom no community should suffer to exist one minute longer than might be requisite for the creation of an efficient gallows. We have hourly bulletins from the hospital of the condition of the patient, accompanied by the opinions of his "friends" upon the tragedy. Lastly, we learn that half his nose was at one period bitten off by Alderman Mike Murray, now a member of the Municipal Government of this great, wealthy and refined Metropolis, in a fight between those two distinguished gentlemen. What a commentary the whole furnishes upon the manners and opinions of certain portions of our population and upon the existing administration of criminal justice!

What About the New Court-Rooms?

The Committee of the Common Council on Repairs and Supplies have reported adversely to the Mayor's proposition for the erection of a building in the Park to contain the Courts and the Post-Office. In view of the fact that the erection of a new City Hall, of imposing dimensions and great capacity, is one of the coming events which cast their shadows before, a separate structure for the law Courts and Post-Office would certainly appear to be wasteful excess. But when is the City Hall Commission to enter into its labors? That is, after all, the great question, for some of the Court-rooms now in use, and which we presume must remain in use, are veritable chambers of torture. No man can remain three hours a day in any of the Superior Court-rooms without materially injuring his health, and in fact shortening his life. To subject the judge to the inhalation of such an atmosphere as they contain is absolute barbarity. Judge Bosworth, one of the halest amongst them, has broken down under the ordeal, and is gone South, after a vain effort to resume his labors. The break down of his associates is only a question of time. The inconvenience and injury falls with less weight upon jurors, witnesses, and counsel, for the simple reason that they can go out oftener to get a breath of fresh air, but for this reason only. The Supreme Court does not destroy so many lungs as its neighbor, but is still dangerous, and extremely inconvenient. The spectacle to be witnessed in "the Chambers" every morning, is enough "to make angels weep," and to make anybody with preconceived notions of judicial solemnity laugh heartily. The morning hour, devoted to *ex parte* motions, witnesses a long row of members of the bar, packed tightly along the wall, like a crowd waiting for admission at a theatre, or for letters at the window of the Post-Office. Motions are made by each applicant as he gets jammed into the angle formed by a table and a railing on the Judge's left hand; and having "taken his rule," he elbows his way out if there is any breath left in him. The whole proceedings are marked by confusion and disorder, all owing to the attempt to transact the legal business of a great city in medium-sized bedrooms. This business is monthly increasing to an unparalleled degree. What will be the amount of work which ten or twenty years hence will devolve on the judiciary and on the bar in this district we believe no one can at present form any idea that will not fall far short of the reality. We hope this fact will be kept in view in all arrangements which may hereafter be made. It has hitherto been too much our habit in all our great public works to provide only for three or four years ahead. Some years ago this might have done, but we are now too old and too great to allow each day to meet its own evils. Foresight is one of the duties of greatness, and a State of the magnitude of ours must think for the next century as well as for this, and build for all time, and no feature in a great commercial capital should be more striking than the hall in which justice is dispensed.

No more Corporation Cakes and Ale.

We have not yet arrived at the millenium of municipal affairs, but another step has been taken towards it; the Sir Toby Belches of the Almshouse Department, the Ten Governors, have virtuously resolved, as though they were so many Malvolios, that they would no longer indulge in cakes and ale at the public expense, and that ginger should never more be hot in the mouths of visitors to Prisons and Hospitals. They have voluntarily abolished the last remnant of the old traditional Corporation guzzling and gormandizing which had become almost respectable from long continued use. A few years ago, before the tocsin of municipal reform had been sounded, every person connected with the City considered it not only a privilege but a duty, to eat and drink, and smoke, at the public expense. The Common Council, with the Mayor at their head, used to adjourn their meetings to repair to the so-called Tea-room of the City Hall, where they drank champagne, stuffed themselves with whatever delicacy might be in season, and smoked the choicest of Havana cigars. But the orgies of the Tea-room had become so offensive in the public nostrils that the Tea-room was abolished, and, as a compensation for their deprivation, the members of the Common Council allowed themselves salaries and carriage hire. The new charter took away their salaries, and the only remains of the Gog and Magogish system of public feeding rested with the Board of Ten Governors, who have been in the habit of wining, dining and smoking, their guests and themselves, when they visited the Islands to inspect the prisons and hospitals. But this custom is hereafter to be honored in the breach and not the observance. There are to be no more Corporation cakes and ale, and the Board of Ten Governors will make their official visits to the prisons and hospitals, and exhibit all the institutions under their charge to strangers without indulging in drinks and cigars at the public expense. The saving to the City may seem but a trifle compared with the enormous sum of our corporation expenditure. But something of greater importance, however, than the sum itself is saved, in the example of self-denial set by the Ten Governors. It should be followed up in other departments, until the Government of the City shall be administered decently, with strict economy, and a single eye to the public welfare.

The Contested Assembly Seat.—The seat of Mr. John G. Skeley, a member of the Assembly from this City, is contested by Mr. James A. Dolan, on the ground that Mr. Skeley did not reside, at the time he was elected, in the District he represents. It is understood that while Mr. S. does business in this City, his residence is in Westchester County. There is no dispute about the facts of the case. The issue is one of law purely. Mr. Dolan claims that the non-residence of Mr. Skeley vitiates his election.

An opinion has been obtained from the Attorney-General, and a report from the Committee on Elections, favorable to Mr. Skeley. But, on the other hand, a minority of that Committee have reported against him.

In addition to these proceedings, a bill has been introduced forbidding the people to send to the Legislature any person who does not reside in the district which elects him.

As the law now stands, there can be no doubt that Mr. Skeley is entitled to hold his seat, the Minority Report to the contrary notwithstanding. And we trust the bill which proposes to alter the law may not pass. If the people of any Assembly District think fit to select a non-resident representative, why should they not be allowed to do so?

Perhaps it would be well that this should often be done. At all events, a restriction upon such liberty would be both useless and preposterous.

The Louisiana Scheme of African Apprenticeship.—Some time ago, as our readers are aware, a bill was introduced in the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature to authorize the importation of 2,500 negroes from Africa, as "apprentices," for a term of fifteen years. The bill passed the House with little opposition. But it has been defeated in the Senate by a majority of two votes, after a most violent and exciting debate.

The New-Orleans *Bee*—a paper opposed to the scheme—refers to it in an article which we copy to-day. That article gives a summary of the report of the Senate Committee, who unanimously recommended the passage of the bill.

It is not likely that the idea of importing laborers from Africa, either as slaves or as apprentices, will be readily abandoned by the cotton and sugar planters of the Gulf States. The high prices of slaves demonstrate the demand for their services, and pecuniary interest will urge the South to reestablish the Slave-trade in some shape or other. There is, of course, no substantial distinction between those "apprentices" and slaves. The pretence that native Africans, who indenture themselves for a term of fifteen years, with power to "indenture themselves for a further time," are free, is simply preposterous.

Rather Discouraging for Disunionists.—The daily organ of the extreme Southern party in this City takes an alarmingly discouraging view of the inevitable results to the slaveholding States of a dissolution of the Union, and we cannot pretend to say that the conclusions it arrives at are not altogether probable. It says:

"Would not disunion place the South between enemies in front and rear, and pen it up with its negroes in all coming time? And thus penned up, what could it do with its superabundant negro population, its ten or twenty millions limited to existing boundaries, to limits scarcely sufficient for the sustenance of the whites themselves? Well, we will venture to reply to this. They will not, as the Anti-"Slavery" ignoramuses suppose, "abolish" "Slavery," because it will be unprofitable; but, should such a contingency ever come, and if *disunion* should occur it *must* come, *they would slaughter these negroes as remorselessly as they would so many mad dogs, for the law of self-preservation overrides all others.*

This is a frightful picture of the inevitable results of Slavery, but it is one that the most vehement advocates of the institution have drawn. It is not the raving of a fanatical Abolitionist, but the cool and dispassionate foreboding of a Pro-Slavery advocate. With such a ghastly and terrific picture of the results of disunion before their eyes, it can hardly be expected that the disunionists will make any effort to consummate their oft-repeated threats.

The Interior Trade of the Country.—Apparently we are to have an early commencement of Canal and River business. The Hudson has been navigable for several days. The ice has left the upper Mississippi, so that from St. Paul to New-Orleans, that great artery of trade, is open. Its chief branches, the Missouri and the Ohio, have been navigable for weeks. Even the more northern lakes are opening. Collingwood Harbor, on Lake Huron, is reported clear of ice. As to the Erie Canal, the Commissioners, in their recent report to the Legislature, give assurance of a seasonable commencement, as the causes which so greatly retarded navigation last year will not be operative this Spring.

We find the following statement in the Albany *Statesman* of Tuesday evening:

"We have reason to believe that the Canals of the State will be opened for navigation on or before the 20th of April. We believe that, previous to the day named, the water will be let in, and that navigation will not be commenced until the banks have been tested, and it has been ascertained that they are sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of water necessary to make the Canals navigable."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A splendid house enjoyed a fine performance of the "Huguenots" last night. All the singers were in good voice.

On Friday this increasingly popular opera will be played for the last time. The occasion is selected for the benefit of Mr. Carl Formes, and to add additional interest to the occasion, Mr. Ullman has thrown in a Matinée on the following day, to which all purchasers of tickets for Friday will be admitted free. Saturday's opera is "Martha," with Mme. Johannsen as the heroine. Mr. Formes has been a faithful, hard-working, pains-taking artist, and notwithstanding his extraordinary success, has modestly and uncomplainingly adhered to his contract. We hope that he will receive a flattering recognition at the hands of the patrons of the Academy.

Niblo's Garden.—The ever-welcome Ravels returned to their old house on Tuesday evening, and were warmly greeted by an overflowing audience. "Kim-Ka" and "Bianco" were performed, with the usual completeness, and to the entire delight of the house. The present season will be the last; at its close the "wonderful Ravels" will seek that repose which they have so abundantly deserved.

Mozart Hall.—Mr. Gustave Satter, the Boston pianist, assisted by several artists of recognized excellence, will give his second concert to night.

Newspaper Change.—The Albany *Statesman* of Tuesday, announces that Messrs. Munsell & Co. have transferred their entire interest in the paper to James B. Swain & Co.

"In making the official announcement of the change, (the new proprietors say,) they refrain from the 'professions of faith' usual on such occasions, the further than to say that its future will not stultify its past history. They ask that the *Statesman* shall be judged upon its merits, and that confidence and patronage may be awarded only as it shall prove deserving of confidence and patronage."

Notaries Appointed.—*Suffolk*—John Hancock, of Lakeland. *Queens*—Samuel Willett, of Flushing; B. Hendrickson, of Hempstead. *Kings*—John K. Oakley, J. S. Marcellus, Wm. H. Waring, Abel C. Wilwarth, Sumner Stow Ely, of Brooklyn. *New-York*—Geo. W. Stevens, Wm. S. Milledoler, John Neilsen, Charles M. Freeman, Cornelius R. Dissosway, Philip F. Smith, Alexander Ostrander, Daniel B. Hasbrouck, Joseph B. Nones, Chas. Megary, Thaddeus H. Jane, Jeremiah Dodge, Jr., William Dodge, N. W. Busteed, Jonathan S. Ely, Moses M. Vail, Geo. W. Wright, Gardner Spring, Jr., John H. Chambers, Frederick Knapp, James Hillyer, Robert M. Hedden, Wm. C. Betts, John J. Sattley, Benjamin J. Peltz, Wm. Y. Clark. *Westchester*—Duncan Macarthur, of Morrisania.

THE PAUDEEN HOMICIDE.

Question of Admitting Cunningham to Bail—Evidence Rebutting the Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

BURIAL OF PAUDEEN.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, who shot Paudeen on Saturday morning last at the dance-house No. 23 Howard-street, was brought before Coroner GAMBLE, at the Tombs, yesterday, at 12 M., this being the hour assigned for an examination upon the question of admitting him to bail. Only some half dozen persons were present during the proceedings. The prisoner sat on a lounge in the room, coolly smoking a cigar as though he were not in the slightest degree interested in the result.

Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, who appeared as counsel for CUNNINGHAM, briefly reviewed the evidence taken at the inquest, and stated that he had witnesses who would flatly contradict some of the leading testimony. He urged, therefore, that it was the duty of the Coroner to sit as a magistrate in the case, and admit any rebutting evidence that might be offered. The main point which he wished to disprove was the statement that the prisoner committed the first assault upon the deceased; he acted through out, even to the taking of Paudeen's life, upon the defensive. He wished, also, he said, to show tha CUNNINGHAM was not dealing with an ordinary antagonist, but with one whom, after becoming enraged and especially being in liquor, as he was, it was no safe to trust his life with an instant. All this, he claimed, bore vitally upon the question of the degree of guilt of the prisoner, and the question of admitting him to bail.

The Coroner said he would hear additional evidence bearing upon the points enumerated, to prepare him to decide on the question of bail.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

John Marks, the first witness called, testified as follows: I reside at No. 74 Elm street; at the present time I am not engaged in any business; on Saturday morning last I met Cunningham in Broadway in front of the Brandreth House; he asked me to go and take a drink with him, and we went to Butt Allen's place, at No. 23 Howard-street; this was about one o'clock in the morning; Paudeen was not in the house then, but came about an hour afterwards; I heard loud conversation between Paudeen and Petrie about the merits of Morrissey as a fighting man; Cunningham had been sitting on the settee; in a moment he jumped up and said something to Paudeen about his speaking against a man behind his back, when Paudeen called him a little sucker, and threatened to slap him if he did not shut up his mouth; Cunningham did not take hold of Paudeen before going behind the bar; I should have seen him if he did, for I kept constant watch of him; I told Jim Turner I hoped for God's sake that there would be no serious trouble; I saw Cunningham when he was going out of the house; he did not say "Are there any of Paudeen's friends here who want satisfaction;" if he had uttered any such remark I could not help having heard it; Cunningham did not come to the edge of the bar while he was standing behind it, except to put his glass down; I went up to him as he was standing in the back part of the bar, and told him not to move, but stay where he was, as that was the safest place for him; I did not hear Paudeen say he would drop the subject of Morrissey; I saw Cunningham all the time he was behind the bar.

Q.—Has not the character of Paudeen been notorious for gouging, maiming and injuring in every possible way parties with whom he came in contact?

The Coroner objected to the question.

Judge PHILLIPS contended that the whole question of the justification or otherwise of Cunningham in shooting Paudeen depended upon the character and habits of Paudeen as a fighting man. Although Cunningham might be a "rough" himself, the fact of the superior strength of his antagonist, and the certainty in his own mind that he would take any advantage of him, if he got the slightest chance justified him in arriving at the speedy conviction he did, that his own life was in imminent peril, and that to protect himself he was obliged to shoot Paudeen. As the case stood Cunningham stood charged with murder,—with having deliberately set to work with malice *prepense* to kill the deceased, and it was necessary to show that his life was in imminent peril from his having come in collision with a man of Paudeen's character.

The question being allowed the witness answered—I have heard the deceased spoken of as a very desperate man, and one who would gouge, maim and kill a man without any mercy.

By the Coroner—I never knew of his carrying a pistol; at the time of the difficulty at No. 23 Howard-street, I did not see him strike the prisoner; he made a rush at him to get hold of him; I did not see Cunningham at any time take hold of the vest of the deceased.

Andrew Clikser, sworn—I reside at No. 179 Stanton-street; I was at No. 23 Howard-street on the morning Paudeen was shot; I heard the entire conversation that passed between the deceased and the prisoner, and saw all that occurred between them; I did not see Cunningham, at any time previous to his going behind the bar, take hold of Paudeen's coat collar; the only time Cunningham came up to the edge of the bar was when he came to get a drink; some one made a remark, "Now let the whole matter be dropped;" Cunningham attempted to go out, when Paudeen seized him by the collar; Cunningham said, "You can talk as much as you like but keep your hands off from me;" I saw Cunningham when he went out of the place, after the shooting occurred; I did not hear him ask whether any of Paudeen's friends wanted satisfaction; I should have heard the remark if it had been made; Cunningham backed out of the place, facing those remaining inside; I did not go with him; I went away alone; several followed after me, but I told them to keep away. I went straight to the Fifth Ward Station-house, and gave myself in charge of the Police; I went to look after an officer; I have heard Paudeen spoken of as a man who would not hesitate to take any advantage of an opponent; I have also heard it said that he was a very dangerous man to encounter, as he would kill a person without the slightest hesitation, if he got enraged; I have never had any difficulty with him myself, but speak only of his general character as a fighting man.

Jacob Roome sworn—I reside at No. 74 Varick-street; I went to the dance-house between one and two o'clock; all the parties were present; Young, Allen and myself were sitting on a settee; Paudeen came up and said: "Morrisey is a God d—n son of a b—h;" Cunningham told him he ought not to speak in such a manner of a person who was not present to defend himself; a wrangle afterwards ensued between the deceased and the prisoner; I did not hear Paudeen say: "Cunningham, let go of me;" there was considerable excitement; I thought if there was going to be any shooting I would get out of the place; I was near the door when the pistol was fired, and I immediately went out into the street; the door was open at the time.

Counsel for the prisoner here said he did not think it necessary to offer any further evidence. He submitted to the Coroner the following:

POINTS FOR THE PRISONER.

1. The prisoner is entitled to his discharge from custody for the reasons that the assault upon him by the deceased was wholly unprovoked by him, and after he had retreated from the attacks of the deceased. The assaults were repeated, accompanied by threats of bodily harm, and were calculated to and did create the belief in the mind of the prisoner that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm. He was therefore entitled to protect himself, even to the taking of life.—(People *vs.* Shorter, 2 Comstock Rep., 193.)

2. At all events, the whole proof shows that if, any offence has been committed, it does not amount to murder, and the prisoner is entitled to bail.

A. The conduct and language of the deceased was calculated to provoke and irritate the prisoner.

B. There was no malice or previous difficulty between the parties.

C. It was a sudden affray, and almost manslaughter.

D. In all cases where the proof is not clear that the *killing was caused by a premeditated design to affect death*, the prisoner is entitled to bail.

1. Porter's Reports.

2. Leading cases.

The Coroner said he would take the additional evidence and points of defence offered, and submit them to the District-Attorney for mutual consultation. He said he would give his decision at 10 o'clock this morning. After adjournment, CUNNINGHAM, first lighting a fresh cigar, was removed to his cell in the Tombs. CUNNINGHAM looked somewhat paler than he usually does. He has shaved off the moustache which he wore previous to his arrest.

THE BURIAL OF PAUDEEN.

Paudeen was buried yesterday afternoon. After his death his remains were conveyed to the residence of JOHNNY LYNG, on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, where they were dressed for interment. The hour named for their removal to Calvary Cemetery was 2 o'clock, and from a considerable time before that, Houston and Crosby streets, near the house, were filled with people whose remarks and conduct indicated that they had been led there by curiosity more than by any particular regard for the deceased. There was a strong desire on the part of a very large number to obtain a view of the corpse. Two parlors were opened. From the centre of the front wall of the front parlor, hung a portrait of a bull dog. On the rear wall of the back parlor there depended a lithograph of a race horse before a "trotting wagon.' Otherwise there was nothing remarkable. The coffin in which the remains were placed, and which was heavily mounted with silver, was in the back parlor; and in order that the body might be seen by as many as possible, those entering the building were required to pass in through the front parlor door, around the coffin, and out through the entrance to the back parlor. In this way several hundred persons were admitted; and so desirous were many of a lengthened gaze, that the interference of parties in attendance was frequently necessary to hurry them on. On the silver plate there was the following inscription: "PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, died March 22, 1858, in the 26th year of his age."

Those who had known Paudeen in life said the features had not greatly changed, and there were many who recognized him as one they had often seen, although they had not before known who he was. When the stream of curiosity had been stayed by the Police, and the room was comparatively free, an elderly lady, clad in deep mourning, came forward alone, with unsteady step to kiss her dead son. She smoothed back the hair from his brow, and she caressed the corpse, and wept like one who had long known sorrow, and who had long anticipated what was then before her. When she had turned away, (there being no funeral service in the house,) the coffin was lifted by his intimates, and escorted by JIM TURNER and JOHNNY LYNG, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where, after the usual prayers for the dead by Father HENNESSEY, he was interred, and those who had assisted returned to the City.

Sea and Ship News.

The steamer *Empire State* was floated off the rocks at Matinnacock Point on Tuesday evening. At low water some additional oil casks were placed under her after guards, and at high water she floated. The *Neptune* towed her down to Hart Island, where she remained anchored until yesterday morning, when the *William H. Webb* took her in tow, and brought her to the wharf of the Novelty Works. She retains her shape, and does not appear to have been strained much by the disaster. Her deck is level with the water. The lower cabin furniture was all damaged or destroyed; the saloon furniture was all saved. She goes on the Balance Dock as soon as the steamer *Philadelphia* comes off, which will be to-day or to-morrow, when she will receive thorough repairs, and be put in complete order. The operations for floating the *Empire State* have been conducted under the direction of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, Esq., aided by Mr. SNEDEN, and Captains GILLESPIE and BOURNE, and Mr. PERRY, the Underwriters' Engineer.

The United States Revenue steam-cutter *Harriet Lane* went down the bay, yesterday, on her final trial trip, leaving the foot of Seventh-street, East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. From her previous performances, there is no room to doubt that she will fully satisfy the expectations of the agents of the Government, and be accepted from the hands of the builder, Mr. WM. H. WEBB. The descriptions already given of this fine vessel render any further notice of her unnecessary.

One seaman, named THOMAS BROWN, fell from aloft and was drowned, and another, named GEORGE MILLER, died from exposure, *for the want of proper clothing*, on board the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, Captain AUSTIN, which arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday. Most of the crew were, also, frost bitten for want of proper clothing. There were 167 passengers on board. Comment is unnecessary.

There were in the port of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., according to the *Shipping List*, on Tuesday, 30 steamers, 132 ships, 98 barks, 99 brigs, and 330 schooners; total, 689. Cleared the same day, 3 ships, 3 barks, and 4 schooners; total, 10.

It is expected, says the *Daily Press*, of Chicago hat four or five vessels will leave that port this Spring direct for Liverpool. According to the *Democrat*, the attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool by sailing vessels has failed, Mr. KREISHAW, the gentleman who spent most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money.

Vessels loading in the United States for foreign ports: March 22 from New-York, 84. March 13, from New-Orleans, 95; Mobile, 29; Florida, 9. March 19, from Savannah, 12; Charleston, 22. March 6, from Galveston, 9; total, 254. Of these 131 were bound to Great Britain, 15 to France, and 108 to other ports.

The particulars of the loss of the steamer *Palmetto*, on Block Island, are thus given by Mr. JOHN S. SMITH, of the Merchants' Exchange, Boston:

"Steamer *Palmetto*, BAKER, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of flour, grain, tobacco, &c., struck on the Black Rock, southwest part of Block Island, at 3 P. M Sunday, in a dense fog. In an hour afterward she worked off the rock and sunk in seven fathoms of water. The passengers and crew took to the boats, and by following the shore succeeded in landing through the breakers, which were very heavy.

The steamer is fast breaking up, and the wrecked materials are being driven upon the beach. Some of the cargo will be saved, but only that portion that is driven to the shore. The steamer's masts are out of water. The passengers and crew reached Newport Monday afternoon, having experienced a rough passage, the wind blowing heavily, and being compelled to come in an open boat. They were thoroughly drenched, and presented a sad appearance. Their temporary wants were supplied, and they all left in the Fall River steamer for New-York. The cargo was valuable, estimated at over $100,000. Capt. BAKER remained on Block Island to look after the interest of all concerned.

Mr. WHITTS, the pilot of the *Palmetto*, who arrived here yesterday, A. M., states that the steamer struck on Black Rock very heavily, beat over the rock immediately, and sunk in thirty minutes after; four passengers, two of them ladies, and the crew, having barely time to get clear in the boats before she went down headforemost. The cargo that was washed ashore consists of flour, leather, liquor and tallow."

Secret Democratic Organizations.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, to investigate and report in relation to the Secret organizations of members of the Democratic Party of this City, are now engaged in collecting what information they can obtain preparatory to making a report. The chairman of the Sub-Committee has issued a call for information from Democrats, and the Tammany Society has issued a circular appealing to their brethren to organize against the secret enemy. A large number of the members of the Tammany Society have put their names to the circular, which charges that there are some in that venerable organization who have formed clandestine associations under the name of "Foresters," and who are "seeking to overthrow the established usages and faithful adherenee to regularity which have ever been the bulwark and strength of the Democratic Party." The circular says further, that "these misguided brothers, avoiding the free conference and friendly counsel which should always mark the intercourse of the Sons of Tammany, meet each time in a new place, like criminals plotting a felonious act; and they are scheming to bind brothers lured into their retreats by deception, under the constraint of terrible oaths, to submit themselves, without reserve, to the dictation of the managers of this desperate effort to grasp the control of the Society, and destroy the equality which should prevail among its members. By such means it is sought to league brothers against brothers, with whom they have no enmity, and who regard them with affection and confidence. The object which underlies this unprincipled scheme is the election of a Council of Sachems hostile to the just and moderate policy of the present Council, placing the control of the 'Old Wigwam' in the hands of men who have, for the last three years, sought to subject the Democracy of this City to an odious domination, and whose misdeeds have brought disgrace not only upon our party but upon the City."

It is not likely that the Sub-Committee will be prepared to report for some time.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board held a special meeting last evening, President NEILSON in the Chair. The Committee on Repairs, to which the subject of appropriating money for repairing Ward School No. 40 in the Eighteenth Ward was referred at the last meeting, submitted a report with a resolution appropriating $3,000 for repairs for No. 40, to be made under the direction of the School officers of the Eighteenth Ward, the Committee on Repairs, and the Superintendent of School Buildings. After several hours spent in discussion and vituperation, by the supporters and opponents of the measure, the report was approved and the resolution adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved that a Committee of five be appointed to go to Albany and look after the action of the Legislature with regard to amending the School laws. The motion was lost.

Emigration Commissioners—Weekly Statement.

Alien passengers arrived to March 17	5,088
Alien passengers arrived since to March 24	1,626
Total	6,714
To same date in 1858	12,155
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858	$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 17	13,210 74
Received since to March 24	4,210 25—17,420 99
Total	$49,576 88
Disbursements as per previous accounts to March 16	$29,526 18
Current expences of March 10 and 17	3,148 40—32,674 58
Balance	$16,902 20

LAND SALES IN KANSAS.—The President has issued his Proclamation, No. 601, which appears in this morning's paper, for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo on the 5th July, embraces 798,095 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,062 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th July will embrace 756,446 acres, and that on 19th, 656,511 acres; making an aggregate of 2,912,134 acres. These will be the first public sales of Government lands in the Territory.—*Wash. Union*, March 24.

TIMBER FOR THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—We understand that there are now in this city several gentlemen, who came here agents for the British Government, for the purpose of contracting for the furnishing of three millions feet of timber, to be used in the construction of vessels-of-war for her Majesty's navy. The timber, it is thought, will be procured along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a conference has been had between the agents and the officers of the Company relative to its transportation to this city for shipment.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our dépôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, busines is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Old Dr. Bone's Bitters and Pills.**

TO THE SICK AND FEEBLE,

will

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, CREATE AN APPETITE, PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and

REGULATE THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

This medicine has been used by OLD DR. BONE for SEVENTY YEARS.

Thousands can testify to the genuine virtue of the BITTERS AND PILLS.

For curing the following diseases, it has no equal: Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Fits, Pulmonary and Liver Complaints; all Female Complaints; Nervous Diseases, Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, Gout, Rheumatism, (Inflammatory and Chronic,) Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Fever Sores, Itching of Skin, Pimples, &c., &c.

The BITTERS AND PILLS must be USED TOGETHER. The Bitters and Pills are sold by C. H. RINI, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn; and by druggists and country merchants everywhere.

Every package signed by Dr. L. H. BONE, son of the late Dr Christian Bone.

Bitters $1 per Bottle; 6 Bottles for $5. Pills 25 cents per Box; 6 Boxes for $1.

Principal Dépôt, No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, where Dr. BONE can be consulted daily, free of charge.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**

Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines. For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Shoes for the Young, at Cantrell's.**—If parents want to have their children's feet properly clad, they should make their selections of Boots and Shoes for them from this extensive stock. An important item is, that he sells good, substantial, well-made, comfortable and elegant articles, cheap—his ladies' Gaiters, for which he charges but 12s. and 14s. per pair, being striking instances of the liberality with which he treats his customers. CANTRELL devotes his whole time at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a truss, so easy you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only 4 shillings a box**—black or brown, best in use, sold at No. 1 Barclay st and all druggists. Also, infallible ONGUENT, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

☞ **Carpets.**—The best place in New York to buy your Carpets and Oil-Cloths is at JACKSON HYATT'S Bowery Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Go there and see.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday, March 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. Hatt, Mr. DAVID H. ANDERSON to Miss M. J., youngest daughter of William and Julia Phillips.

ARMSTRONG—DU BOIS.—At Evansville, Ia., on Thursday, March 18, by the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, ABEL W. ARMSTRONG, of Evansville, to SARAH JANE, oldest daughter of the late Peter Du Bois, of this City.

DODGE—HALL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. ASA Countryman, Miss MARY R., daughter of J. M Hall, Esq., and J. SMITH DODGE, Jr., M. D.

DIED.

WINES.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 23, HANNAH, wife of Salem Wines, of this City, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 84 Monroe st.

PUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 23, Mrs. ZILLAH PUNT, daughter of the late Wm McLaughlin, aged 37 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, Wm G., Henry A., Samh. G., John S., and Joseph McLaughlin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Crystie-sts., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 24, FANNY LOUISA, infant daughter of John and Hannah Maria Myers, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 299 Broome-st., on Friday afternoon, March 26, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, March 24, RICHARD C. VALENTINE, aged 48 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MARSHALL.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, A. M., March 23, after a short illness, LYDIA A., wife of the Rev. William Marshall, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains leave 27th-st. at 12:48 P. M., and returning leave Port Chester at 6:07 P. M.

PLATT.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, March 23, HOWARD JONAS PLATT, only son of Zephaniah Platt, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at Yonkers. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 23, B. C. L. BAKER, son of Samuel O. and Mary J Baker, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

HOLTON.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 23, ROBERT HOLTON, late of Camberwell, England, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Friday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in-law, Alfred Smithers, Clinton av., 7th house north from Fulton av., Brooklyn, where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

CRESS.—At Fair Bluff, N. C., on Saturday, March 20, JAMES H. CRESS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jane F. De Hart, at Elizabeth, N. J., this (Thursday,) afternoon, March 25, at 4½ o'clock.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from No. 177 to

NO. 309 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A large and beautiful assortment of

WATCHES,

by the best makers, all warranted, selling at

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES

AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New York.

HAVE YOU READ

MAGGIE,

THE CHILD OF CHARITY,

or

WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY:

A Romance of Every Day Life,

By Francis S. Smith,

IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY?

THE FIRST EDITION ALL GONE!

A fresh supply this morning

AT ALL NEWS OFFICES.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A LAST WORD TO MR. PETERSON.

T. B. PETERSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: I can have no reasonable objection to your receiving the full advertising benefit of what has been absurdly styled "a controversy," *provided* you refrain from doing me injustice.

Your advertisement to-day implies that I have altered, interpolated and omitted important parts of *your card*, or the paper you signed. A serious charge, Mr. Peterson! *Need* I say it is untrue? I *do* say it, needless or not.

As *captions* and *explanations* of your statement and Mr. Maitland's, the following lines were annexed to the newspaper copies, viz.:

"Mr. Peterson having this day read the above, has signed the following, and promised to withdraw the spurious letter"—

And over Mr. Maitland's the following:

"Having read the above this day, (March 20,) Mr. Maitland has signed the following, (the last paragraph being his own):"

Other than the above *captions, not one syllable* was *altered interpolated, omitted, or added* to my *statement published after you saw it*. What, therefore, is the meaning of your assertion?

As to the "real letter" of Mr. Irving, instead of ignoring it, I had sent and taken it twice for publication in the *Times* and *Tribune*, before you had any chance to "superintend" or dictate about it. That you should dictate anything as a condition to signing a simple admission required by common justice, surprised me. But I have omitted nothing that I promised to do in regard to your statement or my own. Mr. W. G. King, who took my statement to the journals specified, will certify that the "real letter" accompanied it. (I do so certify.—NEW-YORK, March 24.—W. G. KING.)

I am informed by your New-York Agent that the spurious letter he's been lithographed to accompany every copy of the book hereafter issued. Do you really think it right to cause any further annoyance to a gentleman like Mr Irving, who, "at an advanced period of life," is engaged on a laborious literary task, which should excuse him from writing even real letters of compliment? Do you really think it right to make such use, now of such a document?

May I also ask why you *repeat*, in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, the alterations, interpolations and omission in the "real letter" of Dec. 12?

This is a most ungracious task in which you know I have no part that I could avoid. When you ask why I did not meddle with it months ago, I have merely to say that I dislike meddling with the concerns of others, having troubles enough of my own. My part in this matter has been a very reluctant one. I trust it is now ended. If apology is needed, I imagine it should come from Philadelphia. Respectfully yours, G. P. PUTNAM.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1858.

PAUDEEN.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Issued this day,

INTERESTING, EXCITING AND UNIQUE.

PORTRAIT OF PAUDEEN,

And an account of his life and death, with a full report of the Coroner's Inquest.

Also, Legislative sports, being a scenic representation of the late GREAT FIGHT in the Assembly Chamber at Albany.

A full account of the murder of Jemima Beneway by an abortionist, and also the conclusion of the auto biography of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

Also, criminal news from all parts of the United States, movements of thieves, and describing their persons.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.

SOLOMON & HART

Are now opening in their new store,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

Between Franklin and White sts.,

An entirely new and complete stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS, and

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

Also, a large and well selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactories, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

CALL AT THE NEWS DEPOT AND GET

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

With a continuation of Cobb's great Story

ROSALIND HUBERT,

OR

THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY

The LEDGER is sold at Four Cents a copy.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

STRAW GOODS

FRENCH FLOWERS,

BLOND LACES, EDGINGS, &c., &c.

FOR CASH,

at No. 318 Broadway,

corner of Pearl-st.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.

J. O. HARGER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Desk at this office.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED by Dr. Sandford is COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures bilious attacks, and what is better, PREVENTS such attacks when occasionally used.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures SICK HEADACHE in half an hour, always, if a double dose is taken.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures costiveness by exciting the liver.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures female obstructions.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a powerful TONIC, rejuvenating the AGED and DEBILITATED.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures all diseases arising from a DERANGED LIVER.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures DYSPEPSIA by rendering the bile pure, and consequently the stomach healthy.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR removes blotches from the face and yellowness from the skin, keeping the BILE PURE, and the BLOOD WILL BE PURE.

All who use the LIVER INVIGORATOR are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

Price—One dollar per bottle.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor,

No. 345 Broadway,

Sold by F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 41 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.—The above very popular and celebrated medicines consist of eleven different remedies; among which will be found one suited to the cure of all ordinary diseases.

A copy of the revised and improved MANUAL OF HEALTH will be presented to purchasers of Graefenberg Medicines. It is a medical work of 300 pages, adapted to the comprehension of all; and it is designed to enable heads of families to administer to all ordinary diseases in their households. It contains full and plain descriptions of all diseases incident to this country and climate, and, also, of the Graefenberg theory and practice, and the adaptation of their medicines, to the prevention and cure of disease.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, and by all Druggists.

☞ A skillful physician is constantly in attendance at the office of the Graefenberg Company.

SEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Alderman—FRANKLIN TUTHILL.
For Supervisor—JACOB W. JORALEMON.
For Assessor—FRANCIS W. WEBB.
For Constable—MARTIN W. FOLK.
Election on TUESDAY, April 6, 1858.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—PROFESSOR DOREMUS will deliver the third lecture of the Course—subject, *Light*—at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. MILHAU, RUSHTON, MEAKIM or GREEN, Pharmaceutists, Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, FOR HOUSE-cleaning, gardening and care of flowers, protect the hands in all kinds of roughening work, and rendering them soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water, hot or cold. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LECTURES.—NEW CHAPEL COURSE—BROOKLYN.—The next lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, (postponed from Thursday,) March 26, at 8 o'clock, at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., by Rev. T. STARR KING. Subject—*Mountains and their Meaning*. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

COPPER, ANTIMONY, BLOCK TIN, &c.—A constant supply of Pig Copper, Regulus of Antimony, Banca and Straits Tin, Lead, Spelter, Tinmens' and Roofing Solder. Bismuth and other useful metals, for sale at the lowest rates, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

WIGS FOR $8.—TOUPEES FOR $4, AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For style and quality we challenge the world.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 655 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

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PICAYUNE.

THE PICAYUNE

OUT TO-DAY.

OUT TO-DAY TO-DAY OUT.

OUT! OUT!! OUT!!!

THE PICAYUNE,

with the first chapters of an original tale of a topsy-turvy character with a turvy-topsy illustration.

FANTASTIC TALK by the author of the "DIAMOND LENS." Poets, Players, Politicians, Policemen, and all Private, Professional and Promiscuous Persons Purchase the PICAYUNE, a Pungent Pictorial Periodical. The PICAYUNE Publishes Piquant Pictures, Pleasing Puns, Playful Parodies, Pungent Paragraphs and Popular Poems. The PICAYUNE Punishes Puny Poltroons, Pettifogging Politicians off Petty Pothouse Politicians, Playing Paddian Pipes with People Promiscuously.

Look at the table of contents for this week's number.

A fantastic tale by the author of the "DIAMOND LENS," written expressly for the PICAYUNE, and called

FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

THE BALLAD OF SIR BROWN, being

FUN FOR THE FASHIONABLES.

TALLMADGE BRAY being

A FLING AT FOLLY.

ALLSOP IN NEW-YORK.

THEATRICAL THINGUMBOBS.

LEDGER DE MAIN.

COLONEL CRICKLEY'S HORSE.

A SARMINT.

A RIDDLE FOR THE TURKS.

MOTTO FOR THE QUAKERS.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

A WELSH GENT.

A LAWYER'S NOSE.

CLERGYMAN'S FIGURES.

DOWN ON THE IRISH.

CROKEDENOUGH TO SUIT SATAN.

RIDDLE ME WRITE.

IRISH KINDLING.

OH! THE PRETTY FEET OF WOMEN.

GRAMMAR FOR THE GROG-SHOP.

INSURANCE NOT SURE.

BRANCH MINT.

SATAN AND THE WOMAN.

TO DYE RED.

ICE-CREAM.

EYE-WATER.

POACHED EGGS.

CALF'S-FOOT JELLY.

LOBSTER SAUCE.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

CHEESE AND INSECTS.

FAST HORSE.

LAD MORTON'S BEST.

STATE PRIDE.

EDICATION.

A VOTER.

A STRETCHER.

A VALUABLE ARTICLE.

COCKROACHES.

SOMETHING NEW.

NAILERS AND TAILORS.

A RUN PUN-ISHED.

EPIGRAM FOR THE PANIC.

GOOD GENTLEMAN.

COWARDLY BEER.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

STEELE AND DEFOE.

EXCRUCIATING JOKE.

SAPIENT JURY.

COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.

CRINOLINE ADVENTURE.

THE BELLES.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

A GRACELESS WAG.

SUM INTRODUCTION.

THREE PARTS.

A WIT

MILLINERY.

NO. 1 OPENING.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
(Successor to Molyneux Bell.)
Is pleased to announce that he will have his first
OPENING DISPLAY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
PARIS MILLINERY
On Thursday next, March 25, 1858,
at which time he will be happy to see all his friends and patrons, feeling confident that the previous standing and character of the Mantillas produced by the late house of Molyneux Bell will be well sustained this season; and his
splendid stock of
BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
will very much add to the interest of the occasion.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell,)
No. 303 Canal-st.

N. B.—A beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Dress Caps and Head-Dresses, just arrived by the *Arabia*, and will be ready to show on the above-mentioned day. J. G. A.

FRENCH BONNETS,
Received per steamer *Arabia*, will be exhibited on March 25, together with an immense variety of our own manufacture.
Also, Flowers, Ribbons, Coiffures, &c., in extent and variety unequaled.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY,
BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 AND 296 CANAL ST.
(Brandreth's Building.)
On THURSDAY, March 25th,
FIRST PUBLIC OPENING OF AN UNRIVALED AND TRULY BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS,
comprising the most distinguished Parisian novelties, also a superb collection of New-York manufacture, designed and executed by the most celebrated artists in the country, equal to any that can possibly be produced, and at prices to suit the times
Ladies are assured that the assortment here presented will challenge comparison with any in the city, and they will not be required to pay the hitherto "fancy prices" exacted by first class milliners
N. B.—This house claims especial attention from strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which there is no deviation and all articles shown may be relied upon as being what they are represented.
Opening day—Thursday, March 25.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
Opening of Spring fashions. A beautiful assortment of Mourning Bonnets, Caps and Head-dresses, on Thursday, March 25.
Merchants and milliners supplied at low price.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.
Is opening, this day, his importation for this season, the cheapest and richest goods in this market.

ALL NEW-YORK LADIES ARE RESPECTfully invited to examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

ALL STRANGERS AND VISITORS WILL please call on WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE on the opening day of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.
Brandreth Building.

ALL MERCHANTS FROM ALL PARTS of the country are requested to call and examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on his opening day, Thursday, March 25.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

ALL THE DEVOTEES OF FASHION, AND connoisseurs of art will exhibit their taste and appreciation of the beautiful, by visiting MACKENZIE'S Grand Exposition of Mantillas and Millinery, on Thursday, 25th inst., at his Gallery, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st. Admittance free.

DEMOREST'S GENERAL OPENING AND unrivaled display of patterns of all the best and most reliable Paris London and New-York fashions, Thursday, March 25. Elegant and novel designs for ladies' basques wrappers, sleeves, sack mantillas, full dress, and children's garments in great variety. Patterns cut to fit the form. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Branches No. 322 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 362 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND PARIS MILLINERY OPENING.—L. BINNS will open Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday, 25th of March, and will continue on the 26th. On account of the great rush last season, no goods will be sold at retail on those days. Southern, Western and Eastern milliners will please call. L. BINNS, No. 401 Hudson-st., one door below Charlton-st.

ALL THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE, INcluding the "little ones," have been invited, and are expected to be present, at MACKENZIE'S Opening of Bonnets and Mantillas, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., on Thursday, March 25.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—MRS. D. P. BURDGE and Miss M. MONROE take this method to inform their friends and others in the City and vicinity, that they will have with their opening on Thursday, March 25, a very desirable assortment of mourning bonnets and other suitable goods. No. 866 Broadway, near 16th-st.

PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. Mrs. BART will open all the latest style of Paris Spring Millinery at her Rooms, No. 761 Broadway, on Thursday the 25th inst., to which she invites the attention of ladies and strangers.

ALL THAT IS SYMMETRICAL IN SHAPE, or exquisite in form, is embodied in MACKENZIE'S latest Paris importation, on exhibition this day, (Thursday) March 25 at his Millinery and Mantilla Rooms, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

OPENING MILLINERY.—N. BINNS, Removed to No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan, has opened with a splendid assortment of Bonnets for ladies and children, of every description, flowers, Ribbons, &c. Milliners supplied. Strangers do well to call.

MRS. D. P. BURDGE AND MISS M. MONROE will open, on Thursday, March 25, an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 866 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF Art, in the form of Bonnets and Mantillas, will take place at MACKENZIE'S Emporium, this Thursday, 25th March, at 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 26, at No. 564 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

MRS. R. C. DUNLAP WOULD INVITE the ladies to call at Mrs. P. G. WOOD'S, No. 569 Broadway, where she is introducing a new and beautiful system of Dress Cutting. Patterns cut to fit the form, and warranted.

ALL THOSE DESIROUS OF WITNESSING the opening of a most exquisite collection of Paris Millinery and Mantillas will do well to call at MACKENZIE'S, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st., Brandreth Building.

MRS. E. A. JONES, LATE OF WILLIAMSBURG, will open Spring Millinery THIS DAY, March 25, at No. 119 Spring-st., second block west of Broadway.

MRS. S. G. WOOD, NO. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince-st., will open Spring Paris Millinery on Thursday, March 25.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7⅓ octaves, in elegant cases at $260 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A BARGAIN.—PIANOS OF BEST BOSTON AND New-York make at wholesale prices for cash. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos—grand, parlor-grand and square, very low; 7-octave rosewood, second hand, $115, $75, $50, and $35. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—HORACE WATERS & CO. and FIRTH, HALL & POND, No. 333 Broadway, respectfully call attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano, unique finish, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; splendid touch and full, brilliant tone; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WILL BE SOLD as above, a most excellent rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted as the present owner has no further use for same. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE Cary Improvement Company, (issued at agency in New-York,) numbered 329, 330, 331, each for one hundred shares, in name of the undersigned, dated May 30, 1855. All persons are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said certificates. DREXEL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN RElinquishing business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business. The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged in the export of lumber. A large shipping business is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MOney.—WM. D. WRIGH, the inventor of the Patent Door and Window Alarm, will be at Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane sts., New-York, on the 24th and 25th of March, where he will dispose of rights for the City or State, or any part of it.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. R. office of E. H. Seely, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st. will meet with immediate attention.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LUMBERMEN.—WANTED—A SITUATION in a lumber yard by a business man well acquainted in the lumber markets West, Canada, Albany, and the City; could act either as purchaser, salesman book keeper, or take the general supervision of a yard. Address LUMBER, *Times* office

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest and best established yards in the City; horses, carts, &c; location not to be excelled for a first-class wholesale and retail business. Apply, immediately to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner with this amount of capital in a well-established cash dry goods business. Address B., Box No. 2 2, with full signature.

A VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR sale in which a small or large capital can be used by any business person. Real estate or stocks will be taken. Address J. K., at this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell or lease upon terms, if desired. An old stand—location good. Address M. S., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th st and 8th av.

INSTRUCTION

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c. from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patronage and references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.)—Dr. JAMES RUSH, Principal. Charles A. Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal or R. A. WADKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 689 Broadway, boys and men are practically trained for business. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Parents wishing to prepare their sons for business are invited to call and see the great improvement made by present pupils. Two 10 seats for book keeping vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LIMITED NUMBER of young pupils will be admitted at the low terms
$30 TO $120 PER YEAR.
Accommodations, location, building, grounds—all have special design to the business. Instruction and care personally by Principal. Address A. WHITLOCK, United States Post Office Station D, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIrous of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INstruct in English, French and Music, would wish to obtain board in a respectable private family either in or near the City, where her instruction in those branches would be received as compensation. Address A. A., Broadway Post Office.

INSTRUCTION—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess, in a school or family. Best references given. Address A. C., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address G. F. W., *Times* Office.

TEACHING.—A TEACHER OF THE HIGHER English branches, drawing and the elements of French, desires a situation to teach either in a school or family. Address, for two days, E. M., this office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGlish branches in a boarding school in the country. Address, for three days, R. L., *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, embroidering, &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE.—AS THE proprietor is desirous of closing his Nursery, located at the junction of the Hunt's Point, West Farms, and Westchester roads 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, he offers for sale his entire stock of fruit and ornamental trees, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices, comprising some 20,000 trees, besides shrubbery, consisting of Norway spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, Weymouth pine, Scotch fir, arbor vitæ, maple, poplar, larch, willow, sycamore, horse chestnut, catalpa, linden, white ash, black walnut, cherry, plum, pear, peach, apple, quince and currant bushes, &c. Persons desirous of planting will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the stock of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Trees will be delivered in the City free, or within a reasonable distance of the nursery. All orders addressed to Box No. 1,063 City Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.
C. V. SPENCER, No. 283½ Front-st.

MASONS!—PARTICULARLY YOU BROTHER Companions of the Arch, I would respectfully urge you to use your influence in my behalf. I am a young married man, and am in want of a situation where my business faculties would justify my employer in giving a liberal salary. Am conversant with the duties of an accountant, and have filled the positions of salesman, cashier and book-keeper in my present situation during the past 8 years, and change only on account of the times. Should you be aware of any vacancy, be kind enough to address, with particulars, DELTA, Williamsburg Long Island.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. & G. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av.; the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 water closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 3¾ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.
$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.
An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture—at a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—one three-story English basement brick house, nearly new, and in complete order, house 18x38 feet, containing 9 rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished, carved centre pieces gas pipes, &c., front court, inclosed with iron fence, all built in the best manner, by the present owner; the above house is situated on Hamilton-st., near Fulton-av., and near Clinton-av.; price $2,800; terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER FIRST-av. and 83d-st., lot 84x76, with small frame house, renting for $200 per annum; price $3,200; 54d-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $2,100; lot 20x80.6; price $2,200. On these two lots are two brick 3-story dwellings, renting each for $300 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 5 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets up town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first-rate order. Size of house, 32 feet 8 inches by 68 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 158th-st., adjoining AUDUBON PARK, having a view of the river, within five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depot. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Graham and Leonard-sts., the garden shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

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TO LET—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS IN THAT new and splendid store, (110 by 25 feet,) No. 251 Broadway corner of Murray-st. with or without the cellar. Entrance on Broadway and on Murray-st. with hoistway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises.

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TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 198 Mercer-st.

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TO LET—THE THREE-STORY WITH BASEMENT and counter cellar house No. 71 7th-av., recently built with all the modern improvements; in good repair and good neighborhood; possession on or about the 20th April. Apply to E. FREEMAN, No. 71 7th av.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two-story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depôt on New York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $60. Inquire of M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st; up-stairs, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. The gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th st. Can be seen from 10 till 12.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 116 or 120 WEST 15th-st. They are three-story brick, high stoop, extension room, genteel modern houses. Rent $800. Apply to D. S. BARNES, No. 15 Park-row.

HOTEL TO LET.—BIXBY'S HOTEL, CORNER of Broadway and Park-place, (opposite the Park,) contains some 125 rooms. Inquire of
JIRAH BULL, No. 10 Duane st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with entire light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE AND DWELLing, No. 429 Canal-st. The store will be neatly fitted up for a good tenant. The second floor, 3 rooms deep, with gas and Croton water with 3 bedrooms in the attic, all neatly put in first-rate repair. It will be let separate. Possession immediately. If required. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, No. 391 Canal-st., up stairs, from 9 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN BUILT 3-story and basement brick house No. 213 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Convenient to keep a horse and carriage. Rent $450. Inquire of GRIMSTED, No. 215, next door.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 64 West 37th-st. Possession May 1.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor and back basement consisting in all of five rooms; house pleasantly situated in Rivington-st. Inquire at No. 115 Rivington-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 20th st. Apply to
JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house (furnished) No. 7 East 39th st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to Messrs. ASBATT & MINTURN, No. 29 Burling-slip New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE SECond floor and back basement of house No. 75 West 10th-st., (late Amos,) only suited to a small family; rent $200; to be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 70 7th-st. Inquire of GEORGE KINNEY, No. 119 2d-av.

COTTAGES TO LET—HALF AN HOUR FROM New-York, pleasant and healthy location, near the River, with steamboat at convenient hours, and within three minutes. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 315 Pearl-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—A FLOOR CONSISTING of two rooms, on the corner of Murray and Green sts., up stairs; well lighted and airy; suitable for office or light manufacturing purposes; entrance No. 87 Murray-st. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, at a liberal rent; the store No. 90 Front-st., a few doors below Wall; the store may be seen at any time. Apply, for terms, to Messrs. WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.; or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 139 FORSYTH-ST., A THREE-STORY brick house, 12 rooms..... $300
No. 50 Oliver-st., two-story brick house, 12 rooms... 450
No. 6 Delancy-st., two-story brick house, lower part, 6 rooms..... 300
No. 273 Rivington-st., two story brick house, 8 rooms 225
No. 58 Sheriff-st., two-story brick house..... 250
Several apartments in other places.
Apply at No. 6 Delancy-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or between 4 and 7 P. M.; or at No. 23 Chambers-st., between 12 and 2 P. M. W. HAYWARD.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front, brown-stone, 3-story, English basement dwelling-house No. 972 Broadway; a perfect gem; splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel, General Worth's Monument, and Fox's new, splendid marble hotel; embracing every modern improvement, with gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; looking-glass mirrors to the marble mantels and piers, gilt cornets, &c., to correspond; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th av., or SACKETT BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depot and steamboat landings. The house is a handsome and commodious three-story and basement, brick front dwelling, with all the modern improvements. There is a good stable upon the premises and excellent garden attached. Terms reasonable and possession given immediately. For further information, apply to GEORGE W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 26th-st., pleasantly situated fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 72 AND 80 Adams-st., near the Fulton Ferry; both three-story and high basement houses in good order, with gas, range, &c. Also No. 21 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 47 Greenwich-av., New York; four-story and high basement house; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROSS, Real Estate Agent, No. 48 5th-av., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson av.; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and privy. Possession given immediately; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

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AUCTION SALES.

FRESH AND STANDARD BOOKS
AT AUCTION.
THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF
G. P. PUTNAM
Will be sold at the Store
No. 321 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,
and following days
Commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.
each day.
G. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

*** Catalogues are now ready.

The collection embraces a large variety of choice and desirable books, many of which are in
FINE BINDINGS.

In this day's sale (Thursday) are several important books, such as Iconographic Cyclopædia, 6 vols., price $50; British Poets, 7 vols.; British Classics in extra bindings, and some important scientific and other valuable works.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE
OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway, southeast corner of Cedar-st.,
WILL SELL FOR CASH ON
THURSDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock;
The entire stock of a first-class jewelry store, consisting of watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver ware, plated ware, clocks, &c., &c.

Also, four very handsome glass show cases, silver-plated bars and plate glass

N. B.—We invite the particular attention of the jewelry trade to this sale

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE household furniture heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites bronzes rich velvet carpets, &c.—F. NASH auctioneer, office No. 295 Broadway, will sell to the highest bidder for cash without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th av. The parlors contain superior velvet carpets three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, blue and gold and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin de laine, ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and extensive rosewood secretary-bookcase, lined with silk and satinwood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops expensively carved rosewood pier sofa and side tables three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c. imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier-glass, with rich and heavy gold frame, heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil paintings by native artists, such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, scriptural pieces superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.

KITCHEN WARES, UTENSILS, &c.—The sale to conclude with the stock of rare old wines, brandies, &c., in demi-johns and bottles, consisting of the very choicest Madeiras, sherries, ports, &c.; very superior brandies very old Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whiskies and Jamaica rum, all selected with the greatest care for private use

DINING-ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid extension table, all polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa beds, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut glass ware; wines, champagnes, tumblers goblets, and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, twenty-four-inch salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons forks, liquor-stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c

CHAMBERS—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match; over twenty pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 60 pounds, made to order and in excellent condition; ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, towel racks, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, manogany cushioned chairs, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea and dining tables, linen sheets, together with a large and desirable assortment of articles not mentioned. No postponement. Articles going out of the City can be packed at sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 38 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue at the house.

AT SO,
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence, No. 248 West 23d-st, between the 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. For full particulars see catalogues at the house on morning of sale,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th st., lot 26.10x125 feet, with privilege of 10 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent, down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 26th April, when deed and possession will be given

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 26, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Voltaire and recession chairs, bureaus with marble tops, wash-stands, mahogany piano-forte, rich cut glass ware, paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, book-cases, ook etagere, pier glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of silver ware consisting of sterling silver ladles, knives, forks, &c. P. R. W. will give his attention to the selling of household furniture at the residences of owners.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 176 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, fancy chairs, large mirrors, lace curtains, tapestry, Brussels carpets, ottomans, rosewood piano-forte, marble-top centre tables, China vases, oil-paintings, &c. Extension tables, dining-room chairs, China and glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c, Bedroom—mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., hair and spring mattresses, carpets, bedding, cottage furniture, black walnut do. &c., oil-cloths, kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE AT AUCTION.—E. C. HALLIDAY well sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at store Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, by order of the Directors of the Bank of the Union, a large fire and burglar-proof Iron Safe with double doors and convenient inside partitions, and Butterworth's Patent Lock. This safe is 7 feet 3 inches by 5 feet, is one of Valentine & Butler's best make, and cost the sum of $1,200. It can be examined any day at the above place, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Store No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES.—Being the entire stock of Mr. A. Wetmore, declining business. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, WEDNESDAY, March 24, and THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 831 Broadway, near 13th-st., the entire stock of every description of house-furnishing goods, including hardware, Sheffield and other plated ware, Brittania, tin, wooden, Japanned ware, superb cutlery, brooms, brushes, refrigerators, &c. A deposit will be required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $10,000 WORTH OF SUPERB CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat-stand oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 18th-st., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26—LARGE SALE OF splendid green-house plants at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Conservatory of DENNIS PERKINS, Esq., corner of Henry and Amity sts., Brooklyn. A large and choice collection of green-house plants, consisting in part of rhododendrons, camellias, roses, azalias, cactus, &c., including some choice grape vines. After the sale of plants, one fresh milch cow, old carriage, garden utensils, &c. Same day at 2 o'clock P. M., at the salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture.

WM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of horses, wagons and harness to be made this day, THURSDAY, March 25, by IRVING & WATKINS, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine st., comprising 1 bay pony horse, can trot in 2:42, 1 trotting wagon, 1 top wagon, 1 square box wagon, 1 road wagon, 3 sets silver plated harness, (new,) blankets, &c., &c. The wagons and harness were built by some of the best makers in the City.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, French plate mirrors, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, bookcases, extension tables, mahogany chairs and sofas paintings, engravings, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 241 Broadway, by order of THOS. W. McLEAY, Esq., Assignee, the balance of a large stock of velvet, Brussels, Venetian and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, the carpet machines, shelving, furniture and fixtures on the premises.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, southeast corner of Cedar-st., will sell for cash, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, at 11 o'CLOCK,
the entire stock of a first-class jewelry store, consisting of watches jewelry, diamonds, silver ware, plated ware, clocks, &c., &c

Also, four very handsome glass showcases, silver plated bars and plate glass.

N. B.—We invite the particular attention of the jewelry trade to this sale.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or charts' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or charts' Exchange. *Journal of Commerce Courier and Enquirer. Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP'S regular hardware trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st. Also, 1 cask bolts 3 cases circular saws, 1 case bush scythes, 150 percussion gun locks. Also for account of housekeeper, 1 Brussels parlor carpet, 1 do stair do., 3 bedroom do., all in good order. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, VERBENAS, HYACINTHS, &c., in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm Wilson, florist, 145th-st and Astoria, will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—CLARKE & WRIGHT, auctioneers, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, muslins, prints, de laines, crapbies, merinos, barramattas, silks, poplins, &c., &c. in lots to suit the trade We are instructed to say that the sale will positively take place this day. By order of BURDETT STRYKER, late Sheriff; J. W. HIGGINS, late Deputy Sheriff.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Benning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hoxland,
Wm. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Charles Smith,
G. G. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Galliard, Jr.	Saml V Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.—Election.—The annual election for seventeen directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for three inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday April 5, prox

The Poll will be open from 12 M till 1 P. M. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—ON THURSDAY, March 25, by permission of the Directors, the new building corner of William and Wall sts., will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock for public inspection, prior to its occupation by the Bank. CALVERT VAUX, Architect

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MASONS' and carpenters' work, separate, will be received by the undersigned, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, April 6, 1858, 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House in 44th-st., XXIId. Ward. Proposals must state the names and residences of the proposed sureties. Plans, specifications and working drawings can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
WM. DEALING, Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
} Building Committee of the XXIId. Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Bank of Commerce Building, for the construction of 39 tool wagons in accordance with the plans and specifications, and after the pattern to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, corner of 79th-st. and 5th-av Proposals to be addressed to the Executive Committee Board of Commissioners of Central Park, and handed in prior to the 1st of April.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF March 16, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, hereby solicit proposals for supplying trees and plants for the Park, according to a schedule to be had on application to the Clerk at the office of the Board, room No. 10 Bank of Commerce building. By order of the Board.

JAMES HOGG,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
} Committee on Trees and Plants.

DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP IN the millinery business, heretofore carried on by the subscribers, is dissolved from this date, March 22, 1858.

SARAH BARNETT,
REBECCA BARNETT.

The business will be continued by M'lle. R. BARNETT, at the same place, No. 537 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of JAS. S. PAYNE & CO., is dissolved from this date, and that hereafter business will be conducted by the subscriber on his own account at Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place. JOHN D. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER.
for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c.,	CAIRO, &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Orders for the investment of money collection, or payment of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.
County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1869 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, IODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial tickets from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above elections.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second Mortgage bonds per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 58, 68, 76, 95, 126, 149, 169 178, 183, 190, 251, 264, 283, 330, 339, 354, 361, 376, 377 381, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1245, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each and 536, 548 623, 627, 629, 633, 671, 684, 691, 718, 735, 742, 763, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 956, 976, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1232, thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $59,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
} Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st, New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug. 1, 1858: Also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN R. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD STOCK.—A certificate of $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—name of J. G. GREEN on back. One do. of $110, in name of S. SMITH, No. 200—both dated July 9, 1856. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been opposed.

S. SMITH, Mameroneck, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.

GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,000. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. B. Reilay & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

WANTED—$800 OR $1,000 AT TEN PER CENT for two years; a mortgage of $2,000 on a beautiful country seat near the City as collateral, the property being worth four times the amount; also City security if required. Address J. Q. PRITCHARD, this office, for three days.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GOVERNMENT BRAND AND WEIGHT—Direct from the Peruvian Agents' store-houses, in large or small quantities, at agents' prices.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices.

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL.—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are the result of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Set Blacksmith's Tools, $100; 3 anchors and Bog Hues, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1 400 pounds old iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4; 4 Scrapers, $4; 3 Spade Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 8 Bench Screws and Vise, $4; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 50; 1 Grind Stone, $5; 10 pounds White Lead, $1; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Sock and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 200 pounds spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 1 Scow, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tack

NEW-YORK CITY.

KIDNAPPING.

A Young Colored Girl Decoyed from the City—Attempt to Sell her as a Slave in Washington—Arrest of the Kidnappers.

Another case of kidnapping has just been developed at the Mayor's office. SARAH TAYLOR, an intelligent colored girl about fifteen years of age, who resided with her mother at No. 14 Grand-street—her father is employed as cook on board a vessel, and is at present at sea—was engaged about a month ago, it is alleged, by JOHN R. FINNALLY, *alias* HARRY A. HOWARD, as a waiting-girl for his wife, at their residence No. 101 Broome-street. After the girl had been there about ten days, the pretended wife of FINNALLY told SARAH'S mother that they should not require her services any longer, as she and her husband were going on a traveling tour through the Southern States. They knew a family, however, in Newark, N. J., who wanted just such a girl, and where she would be better paid than in New-York. MR. FINALLY and his wife expressed their willingness to take the girl to Newark and personally introduce her to the family in question, and told the girl and the mother that they ought not to let such a good opportunity slip; so the latter consented to let her daughter accompany them to Newark.

Instead of going to Newark, FINNALLY and his lady took the Express train and proceeded directly to Washington, and there put up at Willard's Hotel. On the morning after their arrival, FINALLY attempted to sell SARAH to a slave dealer for $600. The girl discovered his designs and threatened to expose him if he did not take her back forthwith to New-York. Becoming alarmed he immediately left with his wife for Baltimore, abandoning the girl, who remained at the hotel. The girl at once notified Mr. WILLARD, proprietor of the house, of the state of the case, and he telegraphed to her mother the fact that she was there, and that if she would send on money to pay her fare to New-York he would send her home. The required amount was speedily forwarded and SARAH came back to the City.

MRS. TAYLOR was not satisfied with the recovery of her daughter, but laid the case before Mayor TIEMANN to secure, if possible, the arrest of the alleged kidnappers. The Mayor gave the case in charge to officers BARRY and LUSH, of the Fourteenth Ward. This was about ten days ago. The officers went to Baltimore in search of FINNALLY, and after a long and tedious search found him at Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, Md. He was arrested as he was taking a letter out of the post-office, and his lady subsequently arrested at the hotel where they were stopping. Having obtained the necessary requisitions, the officers left with their prisoners for this City, arriving here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused parties were taken before the Mayor, and their examination assigned to take place to-day before the Recorder. Meantime they remain in the custody of the officers. Yesterday afternoon they were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where each sat for a likeness, which were duly added, as valuable contributions, to the "Thieves' Gallery." FINNALLY says he lives in Canada West. He is about 35 years of age, dresses well, and his manners are very affable and gentlemanly. The woman arrested with him—her name is ANNA BRAINARD *alias* ANNA HOWARD—is about ten years younger, and has lived in this City several years. Her character, it is said, is very questionable. Dr. F. C. CLAY, who boarded at the same house in Broome-street, was arrested by the officers on suspicion of being implicated in the case. He at first denied all knowledge of it, but after being locked up a while, confessed that he went to the cars with the party, and saw them buy tickets for Washington. He was required to give bail in $1,000 to appear as a witness. It is said the prisoners have been concerned in transactions of a similar nature before.

Lola Montez on Gallantry.

Tuesday evening, in the New-York Stadt Theatre, before a very large and friendly audience, Madame LOLA MONTEZ repeated, with some modification, her lecture on Gallantry, previously delivered as the second of her course in Hope Chapel. She commenced by describing gallantry as beginning with Adam, and as influencing the actions of the greatest men of all ages and climes. She dwelt especially on the developments of gallantry exhibited in the chivalric ages, when women were not only loved, but respected, and quoted from several of the trouveres, or troubadours of France, and the minnesingers of Germany, to show the almost idolatrous regard in which women were held in those times. Thence she traced gallantry through all its retrogradations of voluptuousness and crime. She sketched the lievs of Madame DE LA VALLIERE and Madame MAINTENON, mistresses of LOUIS XIV., and described them as flowers growing in a morass. The only true gallantry of the present day was to be found, she said, in Spain. There love was a serious and lasting sentiment. In France it was a fickle feeling; in England the lover was but a coquette of a flirt of a man, made of nothing but hands and feet to serve his sweetheart, and eyes to look on her, and was most in his element when informing her, "My dear Madam, how well you look, and what a beautiful dress you have on." And she, poor fool, if not instructed in the ways of the world, or of mankind in this nineteenth century, this would effectually do the business for her. This kind of gallantry was growing meaner with the progress of time. But this game was one which the women could play as well as the men. Lord CHESTERFIELD made the shameless confession that he frequently endeavored to make women in love with him for whom he did not care a pinch of snuff. She (Mme. M.) knew dozens of ladies who endeavored to make men in love with them, and yet would not give a pinch of snuff for three acres of such! This modern gallantry, with its bold and impudent language of flattery, was all an abominable lie. It was but a trap to catch fools in. Be assured, she said, these gallants will never knock out their brains for disappointment, for the reason that they have no brains to knock out! Leaving generalities, she proceeded to speak of modern specimens of genuine gallantry, foremost in which she mentioned the late Czar NICHOLAS, the Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY and LUDWIG, the ex-King of Bavaria, whom she described as not only the most truly gallant gentleman of Europe, but one of the most accomplished scholars and refined patrons of art whom the old world can boast of. He was always simply and plainly dressed—in fact he never knew how to dress—and in the matter of old clothes and old coats he beat one of our most celebrated American editors. He had an old green coat which it was his boast to have worn for seven years. Leaving Europe, Madame MONTEZ came to talk of gallantry as understood and practiced in America. He was generally deemed a dull Yankee, she believed, who could not win the heart of a lady, make a thousand dollars, and establish a bank with a prospective capital of $3,000,000 before breakfast; and it most frequently happened that he lost lady, money and bank all before supper. For all this she did verily believe that there was a great deal of honor, truth and honest love for women among the lords of creation in America. Love in this country would dive the deepest and come up the dryest of any country on earth, and was none the worse for partaking a little of the Davy Crockett style.

Madame MONTEZ made her bow amid loud and hearty applause, in response to which she again appeared and said:

"I have but to address my thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the reception I have met with in this Theatre. Also, I have been requested by many of my American, as well as German friends, to write some lectures on my own self, which I shall give in the course of about a fortnight. I hope I shall always see your pleasant faces here, and that my lectures may be instructive and amusing to you."

The curtain fell amid renewed applause.

Central Park Commissioners.

The Board held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners GRAY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG, ELLIOTT, and BELMONT.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Vice-President reported that he had notified Mr. Belmont of his election, and had received his note of acceptance.

The correspondence is below:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, March 16, 1858.

Hon. AUGUST BELMONT—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held this day, you were unanimously elected a Commissioner of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James E. Cooley, and the Vice-President was directed to advise you of your election.

In thus communicating to you officially the action of the Board, I beg to express the satisfaction it would give me personally to have your acceptance of the office in which your observation and taste would be so valuable in carrying on the great public improvement with which this Commission is charged.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. C. GRAY,
Vice-President of the B. C. C. P.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, by which you were kind enough to inform me that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have elected me a member of their Board.

Frankly acknowledging the high compliment which you confer upon me, I accept with pleasure the privilege to be allowed to devote my humble efforts towards an object which every good citizen must wish to see accomplished in a manner worthy of the Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, destined at no distant day to outstrip her rivals of the Old World in every element of civilization and refinement.

I remain, with respectful regard, dear Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To J. A. C. GRAY, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Central Park Commissioners.

On motion, the letters of the Vice-President and Mr. Belmont were directed to be entered in the minutes of the Board. It was ordered that, as the plans for improving the Park are handed in at the office, they be dated, numbered and registered by the Clerk in a book prepared for that purpose, and safely deposited in a case and locked up to await the action of the Board under the direction of the Vice-President, who shall affix his private seal to each plan.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

The Great Awakening.

The attendance at the various prayer-meetings yesterday was as large as ever. The following list of places at which prayer-meetings are held daily with the exception of a few since added, was posted on our bulletin yesterday:

Fulton-street D. R. Church, from 12 to 1 P. M.
John-street M. E. Church, 12 to 1, and from 3½ to 4 P. M.
Burton's old Theatre, 12 to 1.
Ninth-street R. Church, near Broadway, 12 to 1.
Church of the Puritans, Fifteenth-street and Broadway, 8 to 8¾ A. M.
Broome-street D. R. Church, corner Greene, 12 to 1.
Rooms of Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley-place, 7¾ to 8¼ A. M.
Mercer-street Church Lecture-room, Greene-street, 4 to 5.
Madison-square Pres. Church, 4½ to 5 P. M.
Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth avenue, 4 to 5.
Bedford-street Bap., near corner Downing, 1 to 2.
Hope Chapel, near New-York Hotel, 8 to 9 A. M.
Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 4 to 5.
Fourteenth-street Pres. Church, 8 to 8½ A. M.
Seventh-avenue D. R. Church, near Twelfth-street, 6 to 7 A. M.
First Mariner's Church, Cherry-street, near Rutgers, 11 to 1.
Mission Chapel, No. 106 Centre-street, 12 to 1.
Duane-street M. E. Church, near Hudson, 12 to 1.
Macdougal-street Bap., 9½ to 10½ A. M.
Forsyth-street M. E., 12 to 1.

IN BROOKLYN.

Dutch Church, Harrison-street, 5 to 5¾ P. M.
South Congregational Church, corner Court and President streets, 5 to 5¾.
Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, 12 M. to 1.
Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
York-street Methodist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
Franklin-avenue Pres. Church, 12 M.
Bridge-street Baptist, the Rev. Mr. SARLES', 7 to 8 A. M.

Morning prayer-meetings are held in the Lecture Room of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Dr. A. D. SMITH'S, (corner of Second-avenue,) at 8 o'clock daily, occupying just half an hour. The attendance is large. The Pastor preaches four evenings of the week, at 7½ o'clock. Many are awakened and inquiring.

Twenty-two persons have joined the Church at the Third Baptist Church, (colored,) Williamsburg. Meetings are held there every afternoon and evening, Saturdays excepted.

The Revival Meetings—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see you take some interest in the revival now going on in our City, I would suggest through your very valuable paper, that the daily prayer-meetings, being held down town, would accommodate a great many by holding a half an hour later; or to begin at 12½ o'clock, and continue until 1½, as there are a great many persons who cannot get out until 1 o'clock. I would dearly love to attend, but as I cannot go until 1 o'clock, I find the meeting breaking up. By nodcing this you will much oblige,

Very truly yours, A. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

City Items.

On Tuesday night, Mr. FERDINAND ARLEDER, of the firm of ARLEDER & WEISS, who, until recently, did a heavy business as bankers in Stuttgard, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, was arrested in this City on a charge of absconding from Germany with his partner on or about Jan. 8, carrying off upwards of a million of guilders ($400,000.) Mr. PAUL KOLB, of Stuttgard, who alleges that the twain carried off $8,988 which he had deposited in their hands, immediately after their flight wrote to his brother, Mr. FREDERICK KOLB, who resides in this City, telling him to keep a look-out and have them arrested if they should come to this country. They reached this City by the Hamburg steamer about the 1st of February; Mr. F. KOLB heard of their arrival, procured an order of arrest from Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and placed it in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff HERMAN STERN, who traced ARLEDER from Williamsburg, where he had been living under an assumed name, to a boarding-house in Liberty-street, corner of Temple-street, where at midnight on Tuesday, obtaining admission with difficulty, he found ARLEDER concealed and conveyed him to the Eldridge-street Jail, where he now awaits the action of the United States authorities. His partner CHRISTIAN WEISS, has not been arrested, but is supposed to be concealed in the City. Mr. KOLB has made an application for the extradition of the alleged defaulters.

A meeting of the Committee of the Broadway Association was held at HAUGHWOUT'S store last night to take into consideration the subject of sprinkling Broadway during the Summer. A plan for cleaning the street thoroughly was submitted by their contractor, Mr. SMITH, and adopted. The plan proposes that, in addition to sweeping Broadway, the cross streets intersecting Broadway shall be cleaned in like manner every night; that a force of men shall be stationed during the day along the street with fine brooms and other utensils to clean the sidewalks and carriage-way as occasion requires, and if necessary to lightly sprinkle the street during the middle of the day; the cost of this work is estimated at about $450 per week, of which the City will pay at least $120. In regard to the watermen formerly engaged in sprinkling the street, the Committee thought it unadvisable to interfere with them. A gentleman representing two of the stage lines, condemned the too copious sprinkling of Broadway in former years. He regarded it as dangerous alike to horses and foot passengers, and hoped the plan proposed would be carried out. The Committee, after some further discussion, decided to appoint persons to canvass the street forthwith, when it is thought enough will be obtained to keep Broadway clean hereafter.

At the "lushing ken" called Empire Hall, No. 288 Bowery, in the basement, thirty-five persons, male and female, were arrested on Tuesday night, by the squad of Detectives from the office of the Deputy-Superintendent. Sergeant LEFFERTS headed the squad. This place has long been the terror of the neighborhood. The keeper's name is THOMAS RYAN, one of the Sixth Ward Dead Rabbits, and hails from No. 20 Mulberry-street. He was committed in default of $500 bail. When the officers entered they were engaged in dancing, drinking, gambling and kindred pursuits. The door had been locked in anticipation of the arrival of the Police. When it was broken open the party rushed out of the back way, but there was a high wall in the rear. As they tried to scale it they were pulled down by the coat tails, shoved into the saloon, and held in a body. They were finally all marched off to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, through a lane of gratified spectators. They were all committed to prison, thirty-five in number, by Judge QUACKENBUSH.

At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, Wednesday evening, Professor MAPES addressed the members on the subject of metallic alloys, and on the modes adopted by the Chinese in making different qualities of metallic compounds, elaborated in the form of razors, chisels and other very superior cutlery instruments. An alloy of platina and tin by which our gold pen makers now furnish points as hard and durable as those of rhodium and iridium, was described, and also several other compounds of practical utility in the arts. The lecture was quite conversational, and many interesting remarks were elicited from several members, either in reply to questions or in the form of original remarks. The attendance was good, and the subject appeared to absorb the attention of many practical mechanics who were present.

A number of Mormon emigrants on their way to Salt Lake City, arrived in this City recently on board the ship *Empire*. Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, a Custom-house Inspector, obtained information that they brought with them a quantity of guns and other weapons, and determined to examine their armament with a view to ascertain whether any of their weapons were new and liable to duty. Going on board of the vessel he found a man who, it was afterwards ascertained, was the elder of the Mormon party, sitting by some guns, and saw other Mormons with guns in their hands. He examined the guns, found that they were new, and took possession of them, much to the consternation of the Mormons. The latter, however, offered no resistance. Eighteen guns and seven swords were captured and conveyed to the Public store-house, No. 12 Broad-street, where they are still detained.

In the case of MORRIS and ENOCH GEORGE, charged with libeling a Fulton-street hatter, as already stated in the TIMES, the attorneys for the prosecution and for the defence have agreed that no further proceedings shall be taken, new facts having been recently developed which, it is deemed, establish the innocence of the accused.

WM. WILSON and ROBERT BROCKWAY, of No. 86 West Broadway, ELLEN BARNES, of No. 44 West Broadway, and AGNES TIERS, No. 385 Water-street, were arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. They were all locked up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $500 bail each.

STEPHEN RONAN, a young Irishman, was arrested yesterday, charged with making his way through the seat le of No. 175 South-street, and stealing a quantity of watches and jewelry, valued at $200, belonging to MICHAEL MCLANE. Justice WELSH locked him up to answer.

A German named MARREN, a convict just released from Sing Sing, died yesterday at No. 294 West Twenty-eighth-street, under circumstances which induce the belief that his death was caused by violence. The Coroner will investigate the case today.

One of the wholesale silk importers, who took to retailing during the Fall, is about to open a new stock, for the retail trade exclusively.

OBITUARY.—Mr. HOWARD J. PLATT, a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments and promise, died at the residence of his father, Judge PLATT, in Yonkers, last evening, from the effects of an overdose of strychnine, which he has been in the habit of taking in minute quantities as an opiate. For some months past he has been a contributer to our columns, particularly on naval affairs, a subject which an unusually extended acquaintance with naval men had made familiar to him; and his correspondence with this paper and with the New-York *Herald*, from Captain BERRYMAN'S deep sea sounding expedition, will doubtless be remembered by many readers.

He passed last evening with his family and friends in Yonkers, and spoke with enthusiasm of various literary enterprises he had projected. He retired to his room soon after 10 o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards his father, who occupied the adjoining apartment, heard him fall heavily upon the floor. In some alarm he entered his son's room, and found him lying near the door, which his strength had barely sufficed him to reach and unlock. Upon being asked what was the matter, he requested to be placed on his bed, and then said that he had taken strychnine. Violent convulsions succeeded, and he never spoke again previous to his death, which took place at 12 o'clock. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and their verdict will doubtless ascribe the calamity to the result of accident. He was twenty-two years of age.—*New-York Post, March 24.*

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST THRILLING AND GORGEOUS.—There was an extraordinary crowd yesterday to see "The Bride of an Evening" at Barnum's Museum, and the most rapturous applause welcomed every scene of that extravagantly popular new drama. This warmth of public feeling shows the character of that brilliant production. Presented every afternoon and evening now, with a hope of satisfying the popular eagerness to behold it, its attraction still continues beyond all parallel. In truth, it is admitted to be the most thrilling as well as gorgeous piece of the kind ever produced at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HUZZA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

JESSIE BROWN continues to fill the National theatre to overflowing every night. It will be repeated this evening, with the Drama of "Gale Breezley" and farce of "Persecuted Dutchman." Go *early*.

[Advertisement.]

COMMENCE ANEW.—This first duty is to buy a KNOX hat of the latest style. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway.

Brooklyn City News.

A small shanty at the foot of Court-street was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. While the firemen were going to this fire, JOHN T. DAYTON, of Engine Company No. 20, was run over and severely injured internally. MICHAEL BRADY, of Engine No. 16, had his ankle dislocated.

A man named PATRICK MCGOVERN, of No. 27 State-Street, was found dead in the rear of No. 74 Remsen, yesterday morning, where he had been at work the day previous. Coroner COZINE held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased died from a disease of the heart.

A little girl named MARY WEIR was instantly killed Tuesday evening by falling from a window in the second story of a house at the corner of Ferris and Dikeman streets, to the pavement. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

Coroner BENNET has made a complaint against Dr. LOUIS BAUER and Dr. FENNO GABRIEL for violating a City ordinance by neglecting to bury the remains of DANIEL CAMPBELL in a public cemetery after they had been used for scientific purposes.

New-Jersey Items.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE.—The Jersey City Common Council, during the past year, have granted only a few licenses to sell liquor, and in almost every instance where license was refused it has been followed by selling without it. With a view to bringing these parties to justice, the Board some time since appointed a special committee to enforce the ordinance on the subject, and this committee instructed the members of the Police Department to procure and furnish evidence in all cases of violation which came under their notice. This order was, however, distasteful to a majority of the Policemen, who thought that such business did not come within the line of their duties, and they either refused or neglected to comply with the instructions. The Committee reported to the Board on Tuesday evening that six members of the Department had obeyed their instructions, and that twenty-one had disregarded them. The report was accompanied with a recommendation that the latter be suspended for neglect of duty, which, after being warmly debated, was laid upon the table.

The Jersey City Common Council have passed an ordinance requiring shows and circuses to pay a license fee of $50. The penalty for exhibiting without a license is $100.

Alleged Attempt to Murder—Arrest of a Wife Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

From the Rochester Union.

About a month since a poisoning case, said to have occurred in Henrietta, was hinted at in the city papers. The matter has rested until to-day, when an application was made to Police-Justice BARDWELL for a warrant for the arrest of a wife charged with attempting to destroy her husband.

NELSON BOOTH, a respectable and well-known farmer of Brighton, applied to the magistrate, bringing his brother, JAMES BOOTH, late of Henrietta, as a witness, to prove that the wife of the latter administered arsenic to her husband, with criminal intent, on the 15th day of March. The testimony taken for the warrant was not full or conclusive. It appears that the parties have not lived harmoniously for some years, and at times have separated altogether. On the day the poison is said to have been given, BOOTH was about to come to the city, and asked for a drink of milk, which his wife gave him. He drank the milk and left the house. While on the way to the city he was taken ill, and was attacked by the symptoms indicating poison. He stopped at the house of an acquaintance, procured medical aid, and, after a time, was restored. He was removed to the residence of his brother in Brighton, and has there resided until to-day, and has pretty much regained his health. He stated that witnesses could be procured to prove that his wife had often threatened to take his life, and farther, that she did put arsenic in the milk he drank on the day before stated. Of course this assertion must be taken with due allowance, and not fully relied upon until the witnesses are produced.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of JANE BOOTH, wife of JAMES BOOTH, and she was taken into custody, and brought to the Police Court to answer. Mrs. BOOTH is a woman about forty years old, intelligent and evidently ready to meet her accusers. She denied in toto all that is charged against her, and demanded an immediate examination. Subpœnas were issued for witnesses residing in the town of Henrietta, and, as soon as they can be brought in, the examination will take place.

More Disaffection—Southern Democrats as well as Southern Americans leaving the Sinking Ship.

The Washington letter-writer of the Richmond *South*, under the date of March 18, says: The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is various, and by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that, in consequence of the Free-Soil contrivance of Mr. CALHOUN, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under the circumstances, as he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might hereafter charge its Representatives—of voting virtually for the admission of *a Free State*, in disregard of justice to their own section; and, again, the Lecompton Constitution should be passed, and with all possible expedition too, as the matter has already, much to the blame of the dominant party, been suffered to linger too long, and to encounter unforeseen possible dangers.

WHY COUSINS SHOULD NOT MARRY.—In the annual report of the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, we find the following conclusive argument against the marriage of cousins:

"From ten to twelve per cent. of deaf mutes are the children of cousins. It is greatly to be regretted that the law forbidding the marriage of first cousins did not pass the recent Legislature. These marriages are a violation of a law of nature, as is evidenced by the afflictions visited in almost every case upon their offspring in deafness, blindness and idiocy; and ought to be a violation of human laws also. The Commonwealth has the clear right to protect itself against these ill-starred matches, whose offspring it has to sustain, too frequently for life. It may be hoped that this important subject will not escape the action of our legislators many years longer. It is confidently believed that by forbidding marriages of this kind and by proper attention and care of infants laboring under the disease stated, the number of deaf mutes in the community might be diminished one-half in a generation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, passed internal improvement bills, making the following appropriations:

To the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 79, Nays 30.

To the Covington and Ohio Railroad, $800,000—Yeas 78, Nays 54.

To the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, $400,000—Yeas 77, Nays 53.

To the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 76, Nays 45.

To the Manassas Gap Railroad, $250,000—Yeas 77, Nays 44.

The Covington and Ohio bill was a Senate bill, and is therefore a law. The remaining bills have yet to pass the Senate.

The Senate on Saturday passed a bill incorporating the Norfolk and St. Nazaire Navigation Company.

Personal.

Colonel E. V. Sumner left Watertown, (N. Y.,) on Tuesday morning, to join his Regiment, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, in accordance with orders from head-quarters. His command is among those detailed for Utah, and will probably set out for that point as soon as the grass gets growth enough to afford feed for the animals.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 24.

$1,450 United St. 6s,'67,115⅛	573 Harlem Railroad		11
2,000 U. St. 6s. '68 cou.115⅜	400	do	11⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '58.. 99⅞	100 Reading Railroad		53
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86,..167	100	do	s10 52⅜
5,000 do	106⅜	600	do	s30 52⅜
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60.. 100½	100	do	52⅜
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 87⅜	1000	do	b30 52⅛
5,000 do	87⅜	300	do	b10 54⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s..... 90⅜	600	do	53⅛
8,000 do	91	300	do	52⅜
1,000 Geo. State 6s.... 94	6 Mil. & Miss. R. R..		31
23,000 Missouri state 6s 81	10	do	31⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.100½	250 M. S. & N. Ia. R...		22⅜
4,000 E. R. R. C. B. '71 53⅜	250	do	22⅝
1,000 do	53	100	do	s10 22⅝
5,000 Reading R. 8s.'86 67⅛	100	do	s10 22⅜
4,000 La. & Mil. Id. g. b 35⅞	100	do	b10 23
1,000 do	36	250	do	b30 23
1,000 do	35⅞	50	do	b30 22⅝
2,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d m. b 87	100 M. S. & N. Ia. p		b10 46
16 Merchants' Bk. scr. 107½	100	do	s30 46
10 Merchants' Bank.. 108	100	do	s10 46
20 Bank of America.... 27	250	do	46⅛
10 Bank of Commerce. 102	50	do	s10 46⅜
10 Commonw'lth Bank 90	50	do	s30 46⅜
10 Artisans' Bank.... 79⅛	25 Panama Railroad..		105
100 Canton Co..... 21⅜	10 C. C. & C. Railroad		89
150 do..... 22	100 Ill. Cent. Railroad.		92⅝
200 do..... b45 23	40 Galena & Chic. R. R		91
50 do..... 22⅝	100 do	s10 90⅛
100 Cary Improv't. Co.. 6½	100 do	s30 90
1000 N. Y. Central R.R. 89	100 do	90⅜
100 do..... b15 89	100 Clev. & Tol. R'd.	s10 44½
100 do..... s10 89	200 do	44⅜
50 do..... b15 89⅛	400 do	44⅜
100 do..... b10 89	100 do	b15 44⅜
300 do..... s3 89	200 do	s10 44⅜
2000 do..... b30 89	400 do	s30 44⅛
480 do..... 88⅞	200 do	s60 44⅜
250 do..... 88⅞	200 do	b10 44⅝
200 do..... s60 88⅜	100 do	b.5 45
50 Erie Railroad..... 25⅞	200 do	44⅝
350 do..... 25⅛	200 do	b60 45
50 do..... b30 25⅛	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30 75⅛
3000 do..... 25	100 do	s60 75⅛
100 do..... b30 25⅛	50 do	c 75
300 do..... b10 24⅜	50 do	s10 75⅛
350 do..... 24⅜	160 do	c 75⅜
100 do..... b30 25	150 do	75⅜
150 do..... b30 24⅞	150 do	76
350 do..... 24⅜	50 do	s30 75⅞
160 Hudson R. R. R..... 29⅜	100 do	b15 76
150 do..... b30 27	100 do	b30 76
200 do..... s10 26⅛	100 LaC. & M. R. s3 p & c		9
200 do..... 26⅜	75 Cumberland C. Co..		19
50 do..... b10 26⅜	9 Pacific Mail S. Co..		72⅜
50 do..... b10 26⅜	135 do		73
750 do..... 26⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 82	100 Erie Railroad.....		24⅜
1,700 N. Y. St 6s, '65.103	100	do	b30 25
7,000 LaCe. & M. L. G. B. 36	150	do	25
1,000 do..... 35⅞	500	do	s30 24⅞
5,000 Peo & Oq. 8 p c. b. 76	50	do	s60 24⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cent R. 6s. 90½	50	do	24⅞
150 Pacific Mail St. Co. 73½	150	do	b60 25⅛
25 do..... 74	50	do	b30 27⅛
500 Cary Imp't Co..... 7	100 Reading R. R..	b30 53
100 Cumb. Coal Co..... 19¼	400	do	52⅝
150 Harlem Railroad.... 11⅞	400	do	b30 53⅜
260 do..... 12	500	do	53⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30 88⅜	80 Mich. Cen. Railroad		64
16 do..... 88⅝	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b10 23¾
50 do..... 88⅜	50	do	23⅝
150 do..... 88⅛	100	do	b10 24
100 Hud. Riv. R. R. b30 27	200	do	24
200 do..... s30 26⅜	70 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk.	48½
500 do..... s30 27	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R....	90¾
200 do..... 27	150 La Cr. & Mil. R. R..	9
150 do..... 27⅛	100 Canton Co.....	b60 23
200 do..... b15 27⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s.....	79	10 Am. Exchange Bk..	104
1,000 L. C. & Mil. R. R. 7s.	35½	30 Ft. W. & Chi. R. R..	108
1,000 do.....	35	30 Astor Fire Ins. Co..	115
1,000 Sac. City 6s.....	50	80 Del. & Rar. Coal Co.	99
10,000 Wheeling City 6s	30	10 United States F. Co.	110
1,000 do.....	27	20 Commonwealth Bk..	90¾
1,000 Det. & M. R. 7s.	62½	15 Astor Fire Ins. Co..	117½
16,000 C. & Am. R. 6s..	80⅝	100 East River Ins. Co..	95
1,000 Chicago City 6s..	84½	5 Resolute Fire I. Co..	103½
5,000 Dubuque City 10s	75	10 How. Fire Ins. Co..	163
6,000 T. of B., Wis., 8s.	53	40 Wash. Fire Ins. Co..	142
130 N. & W. R. scrip.	60	30 Niagara Fire In. Co	140¼
3,000 La C. and Mil. R.	36½	40 Mer. Fire Ins. Co..	111
5,000 Mar. Co., Ill., 6s..	50	80 Har. Fire Ins. Co..	90
4,000 T. H. & A. R. 8p. B	39	200 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R....	41¾
16,000 C. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. 8s....	15	25 Ill Cen. July rights	3½
22,000 do.....	15	20 National Bank.....	108
30,000 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. 7s..	42½	20 Nassau Bank.....	90
6,000 Missouri 6s.....	80	20 Marine Bank.....	85¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s.....	86	8 Irving Bank.....	85¾
1,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	35	35 Metropolitan Bank.	104½
2,000 Sac. City 7s.....	50½	30 People's Bank.....	94¾
3,000 M. & H. R. 8s..	15	5 Atlantic Bank.....	71½
500 Great W. s. of '57	45	50 Brooklyn City R.R.	95½
5,000 L. C. & M. R. 7s	35	100 do.....	94½
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s..	93¼	20 Third-avenue R. R.	96
500 Dubuque City 10s	28½	30 Sh. & Leather B'k.	107½
22 Hanover Bank.....	84	20 National Bank.....	106¾
10 Bank of New-York.	107½	30 People's Bank.....	95
5 Bank of Republic..	116½	10 Continental Bank..	97¾
10 Artisans' Bank.....	79¼	27 Hanover Fire I. Co.	103½
		20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	89½

WEDNESDAY, March 24—P. M.

The market for Money at call continues very easy throughout the Street, the rates ranging 5@7 ℔ cent., according to the class of collaterals. The inside rate is accepted where Money is voluntarily left with the Brokers, subject to call. Discounts are 5@6 ℔ cent. on short and very prime bills, and 7 ℔ cent. as the general rule at bank. Some additional paper has been made this week in payment for Exchange, the low rates current for Sterling being a temptation to purchase on short credit. Notwithstanding this, and the temporary absorption of money for Treasury Bills last week, the ability at bank is still in advance of the demand, owing to the continued accumulation of deposits.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Treasury bills awarded at Washington ten days ago were about completed to-day—the time allowed by the proposals of